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TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

Difficulties and Delays by His Counsel.

SHARP REBUKES FROM THE COURT.

One of the Counsel Carrying Letters for Mrs. Wirz.

Some More Testimony as to What Witnesses Did Not See.

Efforts to Throw the Responsibility on Gen. Winder.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

The Wirz Military Commission reassembled to-day.

The examination of Col. FANNIN was resumed from yesterday for the defence.

Mr. BAKER asked him whether he heard Gen. COBB in his speech at Andersonville make use of the remarks attributed to him by the witness WALKER.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN objected to the question for various reasons, which he stated.

The objection was sustained by the court.

The witness then testified that he heard Gen. COBB make a speech about the 4th of March, 1865. He could not precisely relate what the General said; but his address was more to the Confederate troops than to others, as there had been great disaffection in the camp, and the men were constantly deserting.

He insisted that the soldiers should do their duty.

Question by Mr. Baker—Did you or not at that time hear Gen. Cobb make use of any language—

Judge-Advocate Chipman here interrupted Mr. Baker and requested that the question be reduced to writing, and that the witness retire, which he did.

Mr. Baker—I regard this proceeding as a personal insult to me.

Col. Chipman replied that the practice was not unusual, and that it was a greater insult for the counsel to insist upon asking improper questions.

Mr. Baker—The witnesses for the government have day in and day out been examined in the presence of one another, and now that these for the defence are to be examined counsel are required to reduce their questions to writing and their witnesses are ordered to retire until this is done. If this is insisted upon by this Court I must stop.

The Court remarked that Mr. Baker took an unfair view of the subject. The Judge-Advocate did not ask him to put all his questions in writing, but only this one.

Mr. Baker—I never made such a request when the witnesses for the government were under examination.

Col. Chipman—If you did not do your duty that is no reason why I should not do mine.

The Court to Mr. Baker—State what you want.

Mr. Baker—I must reply to the Judge-Advocate first.

The Court—We don't want any speeches. Let the room be cleared.

When the doors were reopened the witness came in and the President of the court read from De Hart's Military Law, to show that the Judge-Advocate was justified in the course he had taken. Besides, when the Judge-Advocate anticipated a question of a leading character he had a right to require that the question be reduced to writing and submitted to him. He was right either in asking that the room be cleared or that the witness temporarily retire.

Mr. Baker—To that I have no objection.

The Court—That settles the point.

Mr. Baker—But I object to the witness being again sent away.

The Court—The witness may be again requested to retire and questions ordered to be reduced to writing if it should be thought proper to do so.

Mr. Baker—Before doing so the Judge-Advocate should hear any question that is asked, or give notice that he will make the request for questions to be reduced to writing and witnesses to retire. The Judge-Advocate may suggest as a gentleman.

The Court remarked that they would take care of their own honor and dignity.

Mr. Baker—I do object to sending our witnesses away.

The Court—The question is very well settled.

Col. Chipman—I said Col. Fannin will please retire.

Mr. Baker—I asked the same civility that I extend to you.

Col. Chipman—Have I not done it.

Mr. Baker—I do not think so, although I know your heart is good in that respect.

Mr. Baker waived his question.

Col. Fannin was then further examined with reference to affairs at Andersonville.

Col. Chipman read to the court the following letter addressed to him:

OLD CAPITOL PRISON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27, 1865.

SIR: Your communication dated the 26th inst., in which you state that the counsel for Wirz stated to-day in defence for his giving money, etc., to the prisoner to procure something to eat; that he could not get at the Old Capital those things he needed, intimating that he is not well cared for by you, (me,) and requesting me to report just what he receives. I have the honor to inform you that Capt. Wirz is treated in every respect as leniently as is consistent with his position and compatible with my duties. He is furnished with a cot and bedding, such as are used in the United States Medical Department, furnished with a mosquito bar. If he chooses to eat the prison fare, he is furnished with the same ration allowed to soldiers of the United States army, with the addition four times per week of the principal fresh vegetables in the market. If unwell, he is supplied with such diet as may be prescribed by the surgeon of the prison, which is procured out of the prison fund. He is also permitted to procure such edibles as he may be able to purchase. He is allowed any books that can be procured. The only restraint to which he is subjected is that placed upon his liberty, and such precautions as will preclude his committing any injury to himself. I think if Capt. Wirz is interrogated, he will corroborate this statement. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WEST, Captain,
and Military Superintendent Old Capitol Prison.
To Col. CHIPMAN.

It will be recollected that Col. Chipman yesterday called attention to the fact that Mr. Schade, one of the counsel for Capt. Wirz, had received two letters from the prisoner for delivery to his wife, and had spoken of such proceedings as improper. He to-day read to the court one of these letters, as follows:

OLD CAPITOL PRISON, Sept. 26, 1865.

MY DEAREST WIFE: I have been hoping to see you on Sunday, and also yesterday. God only knows how I wish to see you! Liza, I have one thing to ask of you, and do it immediately if you can. Send Mr. Schade ten dollars. It is for a certain purpose. I send you an envelope directed to him. Just put the money in; you need not write; all that it requires is to put a post-stamp on it and send it off. I am somewhat better. I hope to see you to-morrow.

Yours, H. WIRZ.

Mr. Schade remarked, it was true he took the letters from the prisoner to be delivered to his wife, but knew nothing of their contents. He certainly acted with the most innocent intention.

The court was cleared for deliberation, and when the doors were reopened, Major-Gen. Wallace, the President of the Court, addressing Mr. Schade, said his conduct in the premises was fully appreciated by every member, but considering the stage of the trial, and fearing that any further action would be detrimental to the prisoner, they had concluded to let the matter drop. "I am of the opinion," he added, "that you are now sufficiently warned."

Lieut. John F. Heath, of the Third Georgia Reserves, testified, that in the Summer of 1864 Capt. Wirz was sick, and expected to die; he had seen the defendant take from a lot of Federal prisoners one-half of the vegetables which they had bought.

Dr. Castes testified that there was a good deal of complaint among the troops about insufficient rations; the clothing was very inferior, and there was no diet suitable for the sick; he had never heard of Capt. Wirz maltreating prisoners, and knew of no cases of starvation, emaciation and wasting away; there was much complaint in North Carolina and elsewhere about impure virus for vaccination.

Mr. Baker said that they could show from this cause many private families were sick and expected to die.

The witness said that the order to vaccinate was imperative, Dr. Cummings coming to Andersonville under the orders of the Surgeon-General was for that purpose.

Col. Persons testified that he was first sent to Andersonville as commandant of the post by Gen. Winder, in February, 1864; Capt. Wirz came there in March; the latter's local orders were framed by himself, but the general orders came from Gen. Winder; Capt. Wirz urged that the hospital be removed out of the stockade; the witness petitioned to Gen. Winder to permit this to be done; his impression was that Gen. Winder declined, when the witness assumed the responsibility of having the hospital removed afterward; Gen. Winder gave the permission; Capt. Wirz protested against crowding any more prisoners at Andersonville; Gen. Winder ordered the dogs to be employed; the witness never saw Turner's, but had seen Harris' dogs; they were common rabbit dogs, and sometimes used for catching negroes; Capt. Wirz expressed great displeasure at the meagreness of supplies, and the deficiency of the Quartermaster's Department; the witness never heard of Capt. Wirz giving furloughs for shooting Union prisoners; if such had been given he would have heard of it; the witness, as commandant of the post, gave furloughs for under seven days, but all over that time were granted by Gen. Winder; if any extraordinary violence had been practised by Capt. Wirz he would have heard of it; there was great difficulty in obtaining timber for the prison.

The commission then adjourned.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Meeting of the Constitutional Convention—The Governor's Message—Resolutions in Favor of Jeff. Davis—Contested Seats—Beginning the Work of Reconstruction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 13, 1865.

In obedience to the Proclamation of Provisional Governor PERRY, the delegates of the people of South Carolina assembled at noon to-day in State Convention for the purpose of repealing the Ordinance of Secession and remodeling the State Constitution. The convention assembled in the Baptist Church, in which the Secession Convention of 1860 originally assembled, though that, after two sessions, adjourned to Charleston where the Ordinance of Secession was passed. That convention numbered 168 members. This has but 124—that is, the proclamation gives that as the number. In point of fact, however, the number present will not probably exceed 115, for it is known that three parishes held no elections, while Bishop LYNCH is in Europe, and WADE HAMPTON is not expected here. There were present to-day 101 delegates, all the State except six parishes being represented. Nine or ten of the delegates were also delegates in the Secession Convention.

The convention was called to order by Judge ROBERTSON, of Fairfield District, on whose motion FRANKLIN J. MOSES, of Sumter District, was made temporary chairman. Judge ROBERTSON was one of the members of the convention of 1860. Mr. MOSES is of Hebrew descent, and has been a member of the State Senate for over twenty years. He called the convention at once to business without any remark. Two delegates were appointed as secretaries, and the body was then asked to vote for permanent President. Leave being given nominations were made for that office. JAMES L. ORR put in nomination Mr. C. W. DUDLEY, of Marlboro District, who has been known from the beginning as a Union man, though he took but little part in public affairs. The Charleston delegation nominated Mr. D. L. WARDLAW, of Abbeville District, who was originally opposed to secession, but acquiesced in the action of the State, and was a member of the Secession Convention, and at the head of the Committee on the Constitution in that body. Mr. T. M. DAWKINS, a delegate from Union District, was also nominated, but rose and asked his friends not to use his name. WADE HAMPTON, of cavalry fame, who is one of the Columbia delegates, was also nominated, but before the voting began Mr. HUGER, of Charleston, and Postmaster there during BUCHANAN'S administration, inquired if Gen. HAMPTON'S name was used with his consent, adding that his veneration for him was such that he could not consent to seeing his name put up unless by his express desire. That produced its withdrawal, for he has not been in the city since the convention was called. The contest was, therefore, narrowed down to one between Mr. DUDLEY and Mr. WARDLAW, both of them men of unexceptionable private character. The first ballot was WARDLAW, 42; DUDLEY, 36; DAWKINS, 12; HAMPTON, 5; SCATTERING, 5. The second call was WARDLAW, 55; DUDLEY, 35; DAWKINS, 9, and CLARK, 1. So Judge WARDLAW was declared elected. He is a small, elderly gentleman, living in the northwestern part of the State. His remarks on taking the chair were without significance and very brief.

It seems that the fire-eaters are not yet all dead, for as soon as a committee had been appointed to wait on the Governor and tell him the convention was ready for business, Mr. ALDRICH, a delegate from the Barnwell district, offered the following resolution, which he asked might be printed, and made the special order for to-morrow:

Resolved, That under the present extraordinary circumstances it is both wise and politic to accept the condition in which we are placed; to endure patiently the evils which we cannot avert or correct; and to await calmly the time and opportunity to affect our deliverance from unconstitutional rule.

This produced an explosion at once. Mr. DUDLEY protested briefly against the passage or printing of any such resolution, and moved that it be laid on the table. Mr. ALDRICH briefly responded that he did not ask debate now, but would be prepared to defend the resolution to-morrow. Mr. FROST, of Charleston, also expressed the idea that the resolution was very objectionable. Mr. ALDRICH responded that no one would deny that the people of this State are living under a military despotism, repugnant alike to the people and the spirit of the Federal Constitution; and, for his part, he hoped for the speedy overthrow of the party now in power in the North. Mr. MCGOWAN, of the Abbeville District, who was a General in the Confederate service, and bears the marks of several wounds, denounced the resolution in a brief speech of thrilling eloquence, which brought applause from the delegates and the galleries. Mr. ALDRICH again responded that he meant just what the resolution says—to be quiet till we were strong enough, through the aid of the Democratic Party of the North, to get a constitutional government. Ex-Gov. PICKENS said it did not become the people of South Carolina to bluster now, and he seconded the motion to lay the resolution on the table, which prevailed very decisively, with only four or five dissenting votes. This was the feature of the day's work.

Some debate followed on the question of rules for the convention, in which, some member having suggested that the Rules of the Convention of 1860 were especially adapted for the government of conventions, and might therefore be adopted for use now, Mr. ORR pointedly remarked that he thought as little reference as possible to that convention would be desirable. A committee was therefore appointed to prepare rules, and the convention then adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, Sept. 14.

The convention is laying out a great deal of business for itself, and gentlemen who proposed doing all the work in a week at most, are disconsolate.

The Governor's Message was sent in at 11:30, and was read by his son, who is his Private Secretary, and also a member of the convention. The reading occupied twenty-five minutes. The document was heard with considerable interest, though the views of the Governor were pretty well known beforehand.

There is some question as to how much the convention had better undertake to accomplish. The up-country members generally favor a very thorough revision of the constitution, which the lower country members generally resist. The latter want but one or two committees and a short session; the former beat them to-day, however, and carried their point for eight standing committees.

A large number of resolutions and ordinances were introduced and referred, and the convention then adjourned.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY, SEPT. 15.

The event of the day has been the passage of an ordinance repealing the ordinance of secession. It was introduced on Wednesday by Ex-Gov. PICKENS, referred on yesterday to a special committee of three, of which he was chairman, and he reported it back this morning, and asked its immediate passage. Two brief speeches were made yesterday on the question of reference, but there was no talking to-day. On a call of the roll, the vote stood 105 yeas and 3 nays, the nays being the three delegates from the Barnwell district—Messrs. ALDRICH, BRABHAM and WHETSTONE. Mr. ALDRICH explained that the dominant party of the North had proclaimed for four years that the States were not out of the Union, and he couldn't see any sense, therefore, in passing such an ordinance. The passage was received in silence—strikingly suggestive when one remembered with what dramatic applause the ordinance of secession was proclaimed passed.

Immediately after the passage of this ordinance, there came to light the following very remarkable resolutions, which were introduced by Mr. WM. WALLACE, one of the delegates from this city:

Whereas, By the fortunes of war, our former noble and beloved Chief Magistrate, JEFFERSON DAVIS, is now languishing in prison, awaiting his trial for treason; and

Whereas, The fanatics of the North, not satisfied with the wide-spread ruin and desolation which they have caused, are shrieking for his blood;

Resolved, That it is the paramount duty of South Carolina, who led the way in our late struggle for independence, and for which struggle he is now suffering, to use every lawful means in her power to avert the doom which threatens him.

Resolved, That to this end, a deputation of members of this body be sent to the City of Washington, in behalf of the people of South Carolina, to ask of His Excellency, the President of the United States, to extend to the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS that clemency which he has shown to us, who are equally the sharers of his guilt, if guilt there be, and which is accomplishing so much toward restoring the peace and harmony of the Union.

The fluttering began before the reading of these resolutions was finished, and several members were on their feet at once. Mr. DUDLEY got the floor and quietly suggested that this was scarcely appropriate language for a body which had just returned the State to the Union, and was relying on the generosity of the North for full admission again into the sisterhood of States. Two or three other delegates made remarks to the same effect, and Mr. WALLACE then accepted as a substitute, a simple resolution, appointing a committee to memoralize the President in favor of the pardon of DAVIS, STEPHENS, MAGRATH and TRENHOLM.

The fight between the upper and lower country broke out again to-day, on a resolution introduced by Mr. CONNER, of the Charleston delegation, late General in the Confederate service, which, in effect, limited the action of the convention to the narrowest possible range of work. The champion of the upper country was Mr. G. D. TILMAN, of the Edgefield District. Gen. CONNER was aided by Judge FROST, also of the Charleston District, and the debate was quite spirited for an hour or more; but Mr. TILMAN was a trifle too strong for both his opponents, and laid the resolution on the table by one majority.

The only contested election case was decided to-day. It was that of St. Luke's parish—Hilton Head Island. It appears that Mr. DAVID MCGREGOR received the vote of one precinct—the voters, 82 in number, being mostly like himself, of Northern birth, but resident on the island for three or four years, and legally qualified under the laws of the State as electors. Mr. L. G. TOUMANS received 75 votes, entire aggregate of the three other precincts in the parish. The island people were unable to learn who were the regular managers of elections, or, in fact, that the other precincts of the parish intended voting; and after much effort to find the proper authorites to appoint new managers, they held a meeting and appointed their own managers. Mr. MCGREGOR brought the certificate of these managers—Mr. TOUMANS that of the regular managers. The case was referred to a special committee of three, who reported in favor of Mr. TOUMANS, on the ground that he alone held the proper certificate of election. The case was decided on its merits, without regard to the fact that Mr. MCGREGOR is a Northern man, and he expresses himself fully satisfied with the decision. The committee also say they are fully satisfied that the persons who voted for MCGREGOR are legal voters, and sincerely and in good faith desired to participate in the election. Mr. MCGREGOR has addressed a letter to the President of the Convention, in which he says that the action of the body will be entirely satisfactory to his constituents; and the convention has ordered Mr. MCGREGOR to be paid the usual mileage and compensation for two days' service, and invited him to a seat in the body of the church during his stay in the city.

During the day an immense number of resolutions were presented and referred to the appropriate committees. They touch almost every conceivable question of State policy, but are merely representative of individual views, and need not, therefore, be given in this record. They are indicative, however, of a disposition to make some sweeping and radical changes in the constitution.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.

The various committees are at work in good earnest, and already begin to make their reports. The report on the slavery question was made this morning. It declares that whereas slavery has been destroyed by the military force of the United States, therefore be it ordained that henceforth slavery shall not exist in this State, but that all persons heretofore held as slaves are, and they and their descendants forever shall be, free; provided, however, that the General Assembly may ordain involuntary servitude as a punishment for crime whereof any party is duly convicted. This ordinance is made the order for Monday next, and will probably pass without much debate, except as to the phraseology.

Some considerable discussion was had in respect to the number of representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress, and to the power of the convention to re-district the State and order the congressional election. It was generally held that the convention had the power to assign the limits of the new districts, and that it had better order the election of representatives, as, if this were left to the Legislature, the representatives could not be elected in season to reach Washington at the beginning of the session in December. Messrs. Ex-Gov. PICKENS, Col. JAMES L. ORR, and Rev. Dr. BOGUE concurred in this view. They also concurred in the view that the representation in Congress till after the taking of the next census, must be made on the basis of the census of 1860, and the laws in force when that was taken—that is, counting all the free, and three-fifths of the then slave population, which, under the act of Congress of 1862 re-apportioning the representatives among the several States, would give South Carolina four representatives instead of six, the number she had from 1850 to 1860. Mr. PICKENS and Mr. ORR assumed that after the next census is taken the State will receive a representation on the basis of her whole population, whether the negroes are or are not allowed to exercise the elective franchise.

During the day, as heretofore, a large number of resolutions were introduced and referred to the several committees. Two, or at most three, of these only are important—one to refer the whole slavery question to the Legislature; another to allow negroes to testify in all the courts of the State in cases where their own rights are concerned; and the following series, introduced by Mr. HAMMOND, of the Edgefield District, son of the late Senator:

Inasmuch as a fundamental difference of opinion in reference to the character, powers and policy of the Government of the United States and of the State Governments, which existed in the convention which framed the constitution, and, after more than three-quarters of a century of political contest, resulted in a bloody and exhausting war; and, whereas, when a people draw the sword, appealing to the last and highest tribunal known to man, they should abide by its decisions in good faith; and, whereas, it is neither wise nor politic in the people of the South to continue any longer a contest in which they have been twice defeated—once by political majorities, and once by the sword; therefore we, the people of South Carolina, in convention assembled, accept, as the results of the war, the principles embraced in the following resolutions, and will sustain them fully and faithfully as a national policy:

Resolved, That the Union is the first and paramount consideration of the American people.

Resolved, That sovereignty, a unit absolute and indivisible, which, in all nations, must exist somewhere, resides in the American people, and its authorised representative within the limits of the organic law—the constitution—is the Federal Government.

Resolved, That it is an uncontrovertible fact that slavery has ceased to exist through the exercise of the military power of the Federal Government, and that any attempt by us to revive it would be impolitic, unwise, and, not only futile, but disastrous.

Resolved, That it is the true policy of the American people to confine the general government strictly within the limits of the constitution, and to acknowledge the inalienable right of each State to regulate its own affairs in its own way.

Resolved, That the late war was not one of an oppressed people against tyranny, but arose from an apprehension, on the part of the weaker section, of oppression and tyranny in the future, and was carried on under an honest conviction, coexistent among statesmen in every part of the country, with the adoption of the Constitution itself, that a State had the reserved right to revoke the powers it had delegated to the General Government, whenever, in the judgment of such State, there might be danger that those powers would be used to its disadvantage. The war, therefore, not having been strictly in the nature of rebellion or insurrection, we most respectfully suggest to His Excellency the President, the justice and wisdom of not enforcing the pains and penalties affixed to those crimes by the laws of the United States.

Resolved, That we indorse the acts of President JOHNSON'S administration, and will cordially support its wise and patriotic efforts to restore to the whole country the blessings of peace.

Mr. PERRY introduced the following declaration of the rights to be incorporated in the constitution, which was referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution:

BILL OF RIGHTS.

1. All power is originally vested in the people, and all free governments are founded on their consent and authority, and are instituted for their peace, safety and happiness.

2. No free citizen of this State shall be taken, or imprisoned, or be seized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land; nor shall any bill of attainder, *post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, ever be passed by the Legislature of this State.

3. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power.

4. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive prices imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

5. The trial by jury of free citizens, as heretofore used in this State, and the liberty of the press, shall be forever inviolably preserved.

THE DEBATE ON THE PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY.

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1865.

The convention to-day were employed chiefly in discussing the question of the prohibition of slavery in this State. As this is the subject on which we are all most deeply interested, I shall, at the risk of taking up more of your space than your Columbia correspondent is fully entitled to, give you in this letter a copy of my notes of the debate.

The order of the day taken up for consideration was the report of the Committee on Ordinances and Resolutions on a clause of the constitution to abolish and prohibit slavery in this State. Mr. BLAIR moved to amend. That the history of the world had never known a revolution so complete and so sudden. Two hundred million dollars of property had been taken from a people at one blow, and the passage of the ordinance in this shape will debar them of the last faint hope of compensation. Slavery is *de facto* abolished, but is there any member on this floor who does not know the difference between *de facto* and *de lege*? Have we any assurance, when we have done this, that military power will be removed? I have every confidence in the President, but there is a power behind the President, and the indications from that power are ominous. If we conceded all, is it not probable that these concessions will be a pretext for asking more? The victim is at the foot of the altar, but he asks that he and his offspring may have some assurance that the iron heel of power may be lifted, and that another heel, still heavier, may not be placed upon his neck. Would it be brave and noble to surrender all without some assurance? The amendment leaves to the Legislature the power to pass an irrepealable law with regard to the abolition of slavery. Can it be doubted that the Legislature will be a much fairer representation of the people than the convention? This body was elected suddenly: but when the Legislature is elected, the people will have had time to deliberate, and they will then know the views of the General Government. I am in favor of prohibiting slavery, but am also in favor of asking concessions.

The amendment also provides for preventing negroes from engaging in any but menial occupations. The Legislature cannot exercise this power unless it is given to them by the convention. He then proceeded to discuss this part of the amendment, founding his argument on the nature of the negro.

The amendment also authorizes the Legislature to make laws against vagrancy and idleness on the part of the negro. There never was a time in the history of the world when two races so opposite in characteristics were placed in the same territory. If the inferior race is not restrained by the superior race from license, it would be like putting the straight-jacket of the madman on a sane person. This grave matter should be given to the Legislature, or it can have no power.

Mr. DAWKINS said: I do not desire to discuss the matter, but to explain the grounds on which the committee acted. They wished to frame a clause in the least objectionable form, and to effect the prohibition of slavery. I do not see that the amendment can effect anything. If carried, we will never have a Legislature until the abolition of slavery is made a part of the fundamental law. We can have no government other than such a one as is accepted at Washington. The Provisional Governor is a part of the military government. With this amendment we can never have a Legislature to whom this matter can be referred However unpleasant is our condition, it would be more unpleasant to have it continue. Anarchy is the most disagreeable condition; the next most disagreeable is military power. I am anxious to go back to civil law by agreeing to abolish slavery. One thing is certain, to whomsoever we refer the abolition of slavery, it must be done before the restoration of the State. Its abolition is the result of the war.

Mr. ORR said: I am in favor of adopting the report of the committee, and would even shorten that by merely prohibiting slavery. Near five years ago the people of this State came to the conclusion that slavery would be no longer safe in the Union, and determined that it must withdraw. Eleven States withdrew, and slavery was the corner-stone on which the Confederacy was formed. War, of necessity, ensued, and the whole question was submitted to the arbitrament of the sword, which has decided against us, and it becomes our duty as men to prohibit slavery in future. I concur in the opinion that if we do not this, we will have no Legislature. We have tried the case by arms, and why should we not submit? The Provisional Governor, the agent of the President, says African slavery is dead never to be revived. Under the military power it has been abolished. Your oaths and pardons bind you. South Carolina cannot be restored to the Union, except by abolishing it by an organic law. Language cannot be more explicit than the words of the Provisional Governor, who, it is to be supposed, expresses the views of the President. The question before the convention is, whether they will share in the law-making, or obstinately continue under the military power. Looking to the actual condition of things, it is the part of wisdom and sense to accept of things as they are. I do not know to what extent a conqueror may go with regard to the destruction of property. The North, believing, as it did, that slavery was the cause of all the difficulties between the two sections, the cancer on the body politic, I do not think that she has done more than is sanctioned by the usages of war, no more than we expected. We did expect it. Every man, in discussing this subject, used to declare that if we lost we would lose our prosperity. Now we are readmitted to our rights on condition that we abolish slavery, and in South Carolina popularize our constitution. If this convention fail to do its duty, as understood by the President and Cabinet, what will be our condition? I know not who would be sent to South Carolina, but think you that any further leniency would be shown? Oppressive as has been the rule, it would certainly be more oppressive still. It is human nature. The policy of a portion of the radicals of the North is, that we should be held as conquered provinces, with the iron heel of power pressed on our necks. THAD. STEVENS, the leader of the Radicals, and the able Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, took issue in a recent speech against the policy of the President, and wished our property to be confiscated to pay the war debt. If good fortune had not followed the South, and had not ANDREW JOHNSON been placed in the Presidential chair, the radical element would have ruled. Some portions of that party propose that the army should be retained, and the South forced to support it. We seem to have forgotten the past, and that we have been defeated in war, and that the views of the conquerors should be carried out. ANDREW JOHNSON is the dyke that preserves us from the wave of Northern Radicalism. Should he be swept away we would be submerged. Let us strengthen him and rid ourselves from military rule. I confess that I felt some surprise at the statement of an ex-Senator of the late Confederate States, that slavery was the cause of the war. Educated men, in the South, had been taught to believe that the war, which has lately desolated our country, could be traced to the radical differences of opinion on the question of State rights, that existed from the very beginning of the government; and your correspondent has been weak enough to believe that he could see the origin of this war in the debates on the Constitution, followed by the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, the Olmstead case in Pennsylvania, in the refusal of JOHN HANCOCK—the first signer of the Declaration of Independence—when Governor of Massachusetts, to call on Gen. WASHINGTON, in Boston, on the ground that in Massachusetts the Governor, and not the President, was the Chief Magistrate, and that Gen. WASHINGTON'S duty was to call upon him. The South embraced the doctrine taught by these precedents; and the difference of opinion between her and the North was fanned into a flame by the Missouri Compromise agitation, the tariff controversy and the Kansas difficulties. Slavery, it is true, was the immediate and exciting cause, but the real cause lay in the question of State *vs.* Federal Sovereignty. The war has decided this question against us, and has established the fact that supreme power is in the General, and not in the State Government. Negro slavery, it is true, was risked on the issue, and it is lost, I think, with but little regret—except for the loss of property—to those who have always felt that the institution only benefited the negro, who certainly was the most expensive laborer in the world; but had slavery never existed, this war must have taken place. But to return to the debate.

Mr. DUNOVANT said that the amendment proposed to do it in a constitutional way; said we had never been out of the Union; States rights, not slavery, was the cause of the war; slavery an incident secession was a matter of necessity. War has decided against it. The President, Congress, the Supreme Court—none have ever said that we have been out of the Union, and they are enforcing law on that ground. On States rights we have been whipped; on all other points we are under the constitution. The convention can pass no law impairing the validity of contracts. He intended to sustain the honor of his State, and thought that suggestions with regard to abolition of the parish system and other matters a home thought.

Gen. MCGOWAN said: If the convention has no authority, how can the Legislature have it? If the thing is to be done, no body can be more competent than the convention. In every State Constitution, in which slavery does not exist, freedom is made a part of the fundamental law. If the thing is to be done, let it be done honestly.

It is my calm and deliberate conviction that the war was waged on us, and I join issue with Mr. ORR, here and elsewhere, on that point. We wished to manage our own affairs in our own way, and that was the head and front of our offending. However, the war came and we have been defeated, and a gracious invitation from the Democratic President of the United States to return and resume our allegiance under certain conditions, and the conqueror had a right to offer the conditions. Let us accept them honestly. I accept them only on that condition. I intend to vote for prohibiting slavery in the constitution, only on condition that we are to have the rights of a State in the Union, and that we alone should have the right to manage our own political affinities in our own way. If not, I would prefer martyrdom. It is an anomaly in a republican government, to have the right of suffrage in South Carolina determined on the banks of the lakes. Suffrage is the key-note of self-government. He then moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was done.

An amendment was then moved to strike out the clause and insert one to the effect that slavery having been abolished by the United States authorities, it is forever prohibited; which was carried.

An effort was then made by Mr. BOYCE and Mr. MELTON to strike out the first part of the clause, on the ground that it recited an historical fact which should not appear in an organic law. Mr. MCGOWAN and Mr. LESESNE took the ground that while they desired the prohibition of slavery, the historical fact, showing how it was abolished should be stated.

On a call of the yeas and nays, the clause was adopted, and at the time that your correspondent writes negro slavery has ceased forever to be an organic law of the State of South Carolina.

The attendance on the sessions of the convention is not large, but increasing daily. Possibly one hundred persons were present to-day in the galleries of the church. No ladies were present on the first day; on the second day there were four, evidently of the middling class of society; yesterday the number from that class was increased; and to-day there were about a score present of those who evidently class themselves among the élite of the city. DOVER.

FROM ALBANY.

The Trial of Mayor Gunther and Other New-York City Officers, Before Gov. Fenton.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 27.

At noon the New-York City officials, under charges of malfeasance in office, with their counsel, being present in the Executive Chamber, Gov. FENTON said he had given the question of jurisdiction careful consideration, and his Secretary would read the conclusions he had come to upon the subject.

The Secretary read as follows:

The objections to the Governor's jurisdiction, and the arguments of counsel upon both sides, have been carefully considered by me, and I am clearly of the opinion—First, that the constitution and the laws have conferred upon the Governor full jurisdiction in these cases; second, that the investigation may be heard before me; third, that the testimony taken before me may be reduced to the form of affidavits and sworn to, as the power is expressly given by the laws to the Governor to administer an oath whenever an affidavit is required in any proceedings before him.

While, therefore, I feel bound to hold that the Governor has the power to remove in these cases, I am equally bound by a sense of justice to individuals holding high offices, by my duty to the public, and by my own position, not to exercise the right except upon clear, positive, and undoubted proof of the charges preferred.

The convenience and propriety of conducting an investigation in New-York, was then suggested by Mr. REYNOLDS and Mr. BRADY, and being admitted by the other side, the Governor said he would hold it there, commencing next Tuesday, at noon, in the Governor's Room, at the City Hall.

LATER FROM HAYTI.

Progress of the Rebellion—Geffrard at Gonaives.

Intelligence has been received from Hayti to the 9th of September.

President GEFFRARD was on the 6th inst. at Gonaives, where he issued an address stating that he had been detained there, on his way to Cape Haytien, in improving the sanitary department of the army at Gonaives. He urges the troops to maintain their courage and perseverance, and expresses his confidence in their loyalty. He warns them from listening to false representations, and adds that it must not be said that the handful of insurgents at Cape Haytien can impose a rebellion on the entire republic.

The rebels in the meantime hold out at Cape Haytien, though they have gained no further advantage.

The rest of the republic is quite tranquil.

A government vessel had captured a bark laden with live stock for the rebels.

The *Moniteur Haytien* denies the rumor that the recent change in the Spanish Ministry implies any intention to reconquer St. Domingo. It says that the European journals do not correctly appreciate the present relations between San Domingo and Spain, or the political views of Marshal O'DONNELL.

Mr. FOLSOM, the American Consul at Cape Haytien, had arrived at Port-au-Prince on an American war vessel.

From St. Domingo.

Intelligence received from San Domingo, by way of St. Thomas and Hayti, states that by the submission of PIMENTAL to CABRAL, all danger of civil war is averted.

The populace, delighted at this, gave themselves up to a three days' festival. Mutual congratulations and amusements were their sole occupation during that time.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Removal of Ammunition—Arrest of a Supposed Thief.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Sept. 26.

Under the direction of the Quartermarter's Department, the removal of a large amount of ammunition, comprising ordnance stores and 200 barrels of powder from the storehouse on the wharves at Portsmouth, Va., was commenced to-day, to relieve the inhabitants of all apprehensions of the possibility of any explosion.

A colored man named BLEW was arrested here to-day, by the Provost-Marshal, on a charge of being implicated in the robbery of $2,050, some time since from a clerk attached to MOODY'S sutler-store, at Hampton.

The bark *Heiress* sailed yesterday for London, with tobacco, and the brig *Edith* sailed to-day, with a cargo of kerosene oil for a European market.

The United States ship *John Phillips* sailed to-day for New-York.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Great Conflagration at Washington Hollow—Several Persons Burnt to Death—Great Loss of Property.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

The barns and stables belonging to D. P. WHEELER'S hotel, at Washington Hollow, were burned last night. The Dutchess County Fair had opened the day before, and many valuable horses were in the stables, eighteen of which were burned, including one team worth $3,000, belonging to JAMES KELLY. Several persons slept in a barn. Three boys are missing. One is known to have been burned to death. Another, who escaped badly burned, says the three were asleep when he got out. A considerable quantity of harness, &c., was burned. The loss on the building is $5,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Murder at Middletown, N. Y.—An Old Farmer Shot by a Robber in His Own House—The Murderer Not Yet Arrested.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 27.

An atrocious murder was perpetrated near this village about 10 o'clock on last Sunday night. WALTER GREGORY, an aged and respectable farmer, living with his wife in his house alone, was called from his bed by a robber, who demanded his money. Mr. GREGORY refused to accede to the demand, and had a struggle with the robber, who shot him dead upon his own threshold, putting two pistol balls in his body and two in his head.

Mrs. GREGORY, hearing the altercation, stepped from the house and alarmed the neighbors. The murderer, after committing the deed, fled without securing any booty, and up to this time has eluded pursuit. He is supposed to have fled in the direction of Rondout or Harrisburgh, Penn. The verdict of the Coroner's jury implicates JOHN HENDERSON, *alias* John Hardy, a discharged soldier, about five feet six inches in height, 21 years old, of light complexion and with light hair and eyes, small teeth, no beard, slenderly built, weighing about 130 pounds. He has a scar on his forehead, over the left eye, near the roots of his hair. Sheriff GEORGE A. DENNISTON, of Orange County, offers a reward of $300 for the arrest of the murderer.

GUERRILLA OUTRAGES.

A BAND OF CUT-THROATS IN TENNESSEE.

Indiscriminate Murder—Arson and Robbery—Horrible Cruelties.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Sept. 27.

A gang of thirty or forty guerrillas, near Springfield, Robertson County, yesterday commenced indiscriminate robbery and murder upon the residents in that locality. THOS. J. PAYNE was killed, his house robbed and his family outraged at Adams Station, on the Edgefield and Kentucky road. They plundered all whom they caught. ROBERT DORSEY was hung to a tree, and then dragged on the ground until one of his eyes was torn from its socket. WILLIAM ADAMS was severely beaten by the robbers. The exact number of the band is not known. It is believed that HARPER, who has for some time past been in that vicinity, is their leader.

VIRGINIA TALK.

The Opinion of Candidates for Congress—They Cannot Take the Oath—They Think it is Unconstitutional, and They Reverence the Constitution—A Sympathy Meeting for Jeff. Davis Prohibited.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

Richmond and Fredericksburgh papers of to-day have been received. The majority of the forty odd candidates for Congress in Virginia appear to be remarkably outspoken in the avowal of their opinions. The Fredericksburgh *Ledger* gives an abstract of the views of the candidates from the Fredericksburgh district, of whom there are three, Messrs. CHRISTIAN, DOUGLASS and CURTIS, and all of whom addressed a meeting at Lancaster Court-house.

Mr. CHRISTIAN discussed the question of eligibility; he spoke of his efforts in favor of the Union as a BELL and EVERETT elector in 1860, of his foresight of the evils of secession and disunion, and of the warning which he gave the people then; he spoke of his devotion to Virginia, of his services in the Senate during the war; how he did all in his power to sustain the State and Confederate governments during the struggle through which we had just passed; he quoted the Constitution of the United States to show he was not disqualified by anything he had done; he spoke of the test oath passed by Congress in 1862 as unconstitutional, and thought it would be repeal

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ARREST FOR CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

HENRY HART was arrested yesterday by Officer MCGEE, of the Broadway squad, on a charge of cruelty to animals. The accused was engaged in carrying a load of calves through Broadway in a butcher's cart, the animals lying on each other with their heads hanging over the sides and ends of the cart. Justice DOWLING fined the prisoner $10. Officer ROBINSON, of the Broadway squad, arrested JOHN MELTNEY on a similar charge, and Judge DOWLING also fined him $10.

LARCENIES.

Officer HOUSMAN, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested JOHN DEVAUX, of No. 11 Scammel-street, on a charge of stealing four blankets from ANDREW SCOTT, of No. 15 Spruce-street. DEVAUX confessed the theft to Mr. SCOTT. Justice DOWLING committed the prisoner to the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail....Officer MCCAFFERTY, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested a 'longshoreman named WILLIAM HERRING, living at No. 97 Washington-street, on a charge of stealing two coats, one pair of pants and one vest from PATRICK DOWERY, of No. 35 Baxter-street. The accused was seen coming out of a room with the stolen property in his possession. Committed to the Tombs in default of bail.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.

ISAAC SCHEFELER was arrested on a charge of stealing a watch and chain from CLEMENT GOULD, of No. 168 South-street, on board of a Staten Island ferry-boat. The complainant was asleep at the time the theft was committed. The watch was found in the hands of the prisoner. Justice DOWLING committed him for trial.

ARREST OF A YOUTHFUL ROBBER.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Mr. JOHN W. HOFFMAN, belonging to the barge *Jefferson*, lying at the foot of Warren-street, North River, saw AUGUSTUS STARR, a young man 19 years of age, attempting to force an entrance into the cabin of the barge. He gave an alarm, and Officer LYON, of the Third Precinct, arrested STARR. Justice DOWLING committed him.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ASSAULT WITH A CLEAVER.

A quarrel occurred yesterday afternoon at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, between a young German named ADOLPH GETTER and PATRICK MOORE, a returned soldier. MOORE struck GETTER in the face with his fist, when the latter seized a cleaver and dealt MOORE a powerful blow on the head, inflicting a serious wound. Officer TRAVIS, of the Sixteenth Precinct, arrested GETTER, and Justice LEDWITH committed him to await the result of MOORE's injuries. The latter was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The Campaign in New-Jersey.

UNION MEETING AT PARAMUS.

A general meeting of the citizens of Paramus, Bergen County, N. J., was held at Union Hall, on Tuesday night, at which much enthusiasm was manifested. There were about twenty-five hundred people present, many of them from the surrounding country. The fair sex was well represented. The National Glee Club was in attendance, and delighted the audience with its melody. The meeting having been called to order, Major-Gen. KILPATRICK was presented, amid loud cheers, which having subsided, he delivered an eloquent address, calling on the Union Democrats of New-Jersey to stand firmly together in the approaching conflict, and he had no doubt they would be successful, and MARCUS L. WARD would be elected the next Governor.

Gen. SWIFT, of Louisiana, was next introduced, and was received with loud cheers. He said that the entire Union was interested in the approaching political contest in New-Jersey, for it was a matter of national interest. The State, he believed, would be redeemed from the clutches of the Copperhead faction, if they would only exert themselves and stand up manfully in the fight. [Cheers.] The General eulogized Gen. KILPATRICK, and passed a deserving tribute on the gallant men who have saved the country from disunion and anarchy. He concluded by strongly appealing to them and all Union-loving citizens to come forward at the next election and redeem the State from the disgrace under which it now rests by the act of its last Legislature, especially in refusing to adopt the constitutional amendment. During the delivery of the speech, Gen. SWIFT was frequently enthusiastically applauded; and it is apparent that the people of Paramus are thoroughly awakened to the importance of carrying the election to a successful issue, and will do all in their power to elect MARCUL L. WARD Governor and to send anti-Copperhead representatives to the Legislature.

RATIFICATION MEETING AT MORRISTOWN.

The people of Morristown and the surrounding towns held an opening campaign meeting on Tuesday night, at Washington Hall, to ratify the nomination of MARCUS L. WARD, the Union candidate for Governor. The spacious hall was completely filled, and many fair women were present to countenance and aid the cause. The Morris Brass Band was also present, and played a number of airs. The meeting was organized by the election of Mr. VANCLEVE VALRIMPLE as Chairman, and Mr. GEORGE G. VOORHIES as Secretary.

Major Z. K. PANGBORN, of Jersey City, having been introduced, proceeded to talk in his usual vigorous and convincing way. The Major opened his batteries by saying that this was a very bad time for snakes in New-Jersey. He believed that the friends of MARCUS L. WARD, and of the constitutional amendment, would be successful in the coming contest. The war is closed and peace now reigns, and no thanks to the Opposition party of New-Jersey. We do not meet here to ask you to interest yourselves in the abolition of human slavery; the sword has cut the Gordian knot, and slavery is forever cast away, and what we want now is to settle some vexed questions, and then bury the subject for ever more. The battle of opinions and ideas is not yet over. The Opposition desire to bring up old issues, and to bring up the rebellion in some other form; this is the position of the Democratic party of New-Jersey to-day. The speaker discussed the platform recently adopted by the Democratic party at their late State Convention, held at Trenton, and stated the true positions of the opposing parties, declaring that the Union party was the genuine Democratic party. As to the constitutional amendment, he contended that no good reason could be given why New-Jersey should follow the Democratic lead, and refuse to ratify it. The speaker, after comparing the two parties of the State as they have existed since the breaking out of the rebellion, closed by asking the soldiers and Union-loving citizens to cast their votes for the redemption of the State.

JOHN Y. FOSTER, Esq., of Newark, was next introduced. He first alluded to the close of the rebellion, the return of the boys in blue amongst us, who were resuming their usual avocations; that while the military power of the enemy had been broken, yet the conflict is not over. We have yet to decide at the ballot-box whether we mean that the results and fruits of this conflict shall pass out of our hands. New-Jersey is the last ditch of the rebellion, and here is to be fought out the last battle of the rebellion, and the controversy involves the life of the nation. The speaker then took up the records of the Democratic candidate for Governor, Gen. RUNYON, both in a political and military point, which places the General in a most unenviable position.

Mr. MILLER, of Chicago, was introduced, but owing to the lateness of the hour, spoke but a few minutes. The audience present were very attentive, and the eloquent speakers were frequently enthusiastically applauded.

Gunpowder Robbed of its Terrors.

The power of rendering gunpowder explosive or non-explosive at will has long been supposed to be impossible, but a process of obtaining this desirable result has at last been discovered—so simple and effectual that the only wonder is no one ever thought of it before.

Yesterday we were invited to hear the process explained and see it exemplified by Mr. HANDEL COSSHAM, one of the party of English railway tourists now visiting this country. The place chosen for the purpose of exemplifying the process was the yard of the Jersey City Locomotive Works in Jersey City. There a considerable number of scientific and practical gentlemen congregated, and about 3:30 P. M. Mr. COSSHAM commenced his experiments, or rather exemplifications. He first took a quantity of gunpowder, and after showing that it was of the ordinary kind, mixed it with a white powder in the proportion of two by weight of the former to one of the latter. A red hot poker was then thrust among the mass which took fire and burned slowly, without the faintest symptom of exploding. Matches, fuses, lighted paper, &c., were applied to the prepared powder, but it could not be made to explode. Mr. COSSHAM then took what remained unburned, and sifting it, in a few seconds restored the gunpowder to its original state, a fact which was fully demonstrated by its exploding instantly on a match being applied to it. Mr. COSSHAM also showed that the proper proportions for rendering gunpowder more explosive are about three parts by weight of the protective powder to one of gunpowder. If mixed in equal proportions, there will be rapid combustion, but no explosion. If four parts of protective powder are mixed with one of gunpowder, it is about impossible to make the mixture burn at all. The final experiment yesterday was the placing of a four-pound keg of prepared gunpowder on the top of a small portable furnace. There was some scattering among the spectators when the keg was placed on the fire, but in a very few minutes it was seen to be perfectly harmless. The hoops of the keg soon fell apart and the powder dropped in the fire almost extinguishing it.

Mr. COSSHAM then stated that the white or protective powder was merely ground glass. Other substances, such as fine sand, ground flints, &c., had been tried, but none answered so well as glass. The cost of the ground glass in England is about twenty-five shillings sterling per ton. The effect of the mixture is purely mechanical, not chemical, the glass insinuating itself between the grains of gunpowder, and thus preventing more than one grain from being consumed at a time. This discovery, Mr. COSSHAM said, would undoubtedly render gunpowder cheaper, as it would make its storage in any quantity perfectly safe. In England, he said, good gunpowder can be produced for six pence sterling per pound, while it is sold for three and four shillings, the difference being the cost of storage and insurance. The only objections to this process, the speaker said, was the increase of bulk. The gunpowder itself was in no way damaged or altered by it, and the labor of sifting the glass from the powder was very small indeed.

This discovery, which is undoubtedly of vast importance, is due to Mr. JAMES GALE, of Plymouth, Eng., a blind gentleman devoted to scientific pursuits. He has exemplified his process before the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, the Secretary of War, the Lords of the Admiralty, the Ordinance Select Committee, the Prince of WALES, and a number of other naval and military dignitaries, all of whom have expressed their opinion of its perfect efficiency. Those gentlemen who witnessed Mr. COSSHAM's experiments yesterday at Jersey City, appeared to be fully impressed with the simplicity of the process and its undoubted value in a commercial as well as many other points of view.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MISSIONARY WORK IN THE CITY.—The City Mission held a meeting, on Tuesday evening, in the Baptist Church, Stanton-street. A. B. WETMORE, Esq., Chairman. Several missionaries reported instances of privation among the families of our brave soldiers. The widow of a good German soldier was found industriously toiling on carpet-shoes at thirty cents a dozen, to support herself and children. Some ladies have been, through the missionaries, distributing relief to such worthy cases. Laborers among the Jews, and the immigrants, gave interesting accounts of their work. The chairman referred to the position of the Stanton-street Church, and its relation to the neighborhood, the overflowing population of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, and the value of missionary effort, and the encouragement given to every one to carry the Gospel to the perishing. Among the statistical results, we note 6,792 missionary visits; 300 meetings; 457 persons to church; 276 children to school; 69 temperance pledges, and 66,154 tracts distributed.

EXCURSION OF THE STRAW CLUB.—The second annual excursion of the Straw Club will take place on Sunday next, the excursionists having chartered the steamer *Jonathan Chase*, on which they intend proceeding to Great Neck, L. I. Ample provision has been made for rendering the excursion agreeable, and good order will undoubtedly be preserved, as there will be no less than three commodores on board. The boat will leave Peck-slip at 7 P. M.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Appeals—Day Calendar for Thursday.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

The day calendar for Thursday, Sept. 28, 1865, is: Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—NON-enumerated motions.—Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 32, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47.

The Larkin-King Case.—Further Developments.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 27.

Before Justice Barnard.

Anne Larkins vs. *Frederick J. King.*—This case is causing considerable interest in the community. The defendant is a lawyer of this city, whose name appears upon the rolls. He is a Cuban by birth, and we believe he was educated there. His antecedents, and the manner in which he has performed the duties of attorney and counsellor, since he has been admitted, are best known to those who have employed him. Miss Larkins charges him with having swindled her out of a large sum of money, during the time he was transacting her business. A sum of about $80,000 is involved in the litigation. Mr. Fogerty is counsel for Mrs. Larkin, and Mr. Walker for the defendant King. Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the court-room of the Supreme Court was crowded to suffocation. The audience consisted mainly of outsiders who seemed very curious and solicitous as to the result. There were among the number many of foreign birth. The following is the substance of testimony given yesterday.

Hiram Marguth testified—I have seen the plaintiff, Larkins; I know her agent; have seen him on the island of Cuba; in April last he brought a draft for $5,200; gold at this time was high; it sold in New-York so that the draft brought over $6,000; witness went to Mr. King, at plaintiff's request, for the purpose of getting back the drafts. Witness, on a cross-examination, said he had failed in business, and that the detectives were after him; he had known the plaintiff for three years; knew a man by the name of Cruz, who was in court.

Mr. Fogerty, on behalf of the plaintiff, objected to any evidence about Mr. Cruz. Mr. Walker, on behalf of the defendant, said he wished to prove that Cruz purloined money from his employer and that he gave the money to a lady, which lady was figuring in this case very extensively, but all behind the scenes.

After several other questions had been put and answered by the witness, Mr. Fogerty said that he would rest his case there and then; he thought the testimony sufficient to show that his client had been most fraudulently dealt with.

THE DEFENCE.

John W. Porter was the first witness called on behalf of the defence. He testified as follows: He resided in West Fourteenth-street; knew Mr. King; had known him twelve or fourteen years; I am a real estate agent; my office is at No. 336 Broadway; there are two or three offices between his and mine; we have been in the building almost seven years; I saw Mrs. Larkins, the plaintiff, on the 26th of August last; on the 22d of that month I saw two ladies at her house, one of whom was introduced to me as Miss Mary Simpson, and the other as Miss Lynch; they came back on Monday, two days after the 24th; I did not hear any of their conversation; Miss Simpson came to the office of Mr. King, on Tuesday, with the complainant; Miss Larkins had a draft of $37,900; she agreed to give Mr. King $2,000 to collect it; Miss Simpson had also two drafts of $13,000 each, which were handed to Mr. King on his advancing $7,000, which he said he had got from a friend of his; there was another lady at the time, myself, and Mr. Wheeler, who had been called in by Mr. King to witness the transaction.

Cross-examined—I have resided in No. 118 West Fourteenth-street for the past two years; I occupy the second story; I am a married man; my family reside there also; I resided in the old Lafayette buildings, corner of John-street and Broadway, some two years.

The witness was subjected to a most rigid cross-examination as to his whereabouts before he came to West Fourteenth-street, and furnished much mirth by his cool methodical replies.

Mr. King and I are very intimate; he frequently called on me to witness; I saw Miss Simpson on Saturday; he very often introduces me to persons in his office; Mrs. Lynch is not in court; he said nothing but introduced me to the ladies; neither of the ladies spoke to me; the introduction took place in the afternoon; I next saw Mary Simpson the following Monday; she came with Mrs. Lynch; I was in Mr. King's office when they came in; Miss Simpson came in the next day with the complainant; I and Mr. Wheeler were called in to witness some documents; I heard Mr. King say he was going to advance $7,000, and advance that amount he did in my presence; it was all in bills—100s, 50s, 20s and 10s; after I counted it he handed it to Miss Simpson; I saw Miss Larkins indorse a draft; Miss Simpson had two drafts, which she handed to King; I understood him to say to the complainant that he was going to deposit the drafts in his bank; after the transaction, Mr. Wheeler and I left; I did not hear of any agreement between Miss Simpson and Mr. King; I have not seen the drafts before or since.

TESTIMONY OF DEFENDANT.

Frederick J. King, the defendant, was next examined. He testified that on the 22d of July, Miss Simpson was brought to his office; she was brought there by Miss Lynch; she disclosed to witness certain facts about the drafts in question; witness said he would like to see the party in interest; on the following Monday she called with the plaintiff, and expressed the desire to get a loan; the next day they came to my office when some of my clients were present; I had $7,000 there which I gave to Mary Simpson, taking her drafts for $13,000; the petitioner then gave me her draft on $37,000, and I told her I would put it in my bank in my name, to protect her from some person whom she feared; I went to the Bank of the Commonwealth and deposited the drafts; the next day the ladies called on me, and I gave them back the second and third bills of exchange; Miss Larkins agreed to give me $2,000 to stand between her and her draft; early on Friday, when two of the drafts became due, I received a letter from the President of the bank; I went down there and ascertained that the drafts had been attached; I claimed the drafts as my own; I immediately went back and told Miss Larkins that the drafts had been attached; she immediately conceived the idea that I was at the bottom of the affair, and I advised her to go to Mr. O'Conor; this she did not do, but subsequently went to Mr. Fogerty, unknown to me, on the last day she went to Havana; on the 25th of August she told me she had settled the matter with the attaching creditor; she went again to Havana and returned on the 7th September; I was willing to give up the $51,000 if my fees for $2,000 were paid, and hold the Simpson drafts till her return from Europe: I had engaged Counsellor Atholl, in Matanzas, to look after her interest and Simpson's; I always advised her not to go out of New-York, but the complainant said she wanted to go to Saratoga, and I said I would advance her $4,000 if she wanted it.

Cross-examined.—I was admitted to practice in this city in 1854; I attended court last Monday week, and stated to Judge Barnard that the two $13,000 drafts belonged to a client of mine named Miss Simpson, who had gone to Europe; she told me she was going to Europe in August; she resided in this city, at the Astor House, and then went to Clinton-place; she also went under the name of Mme. Le Fort; I have not seen her since the early part of August, about a fortnight after the loan; she had given me to understand that she had assumed the name of Mme. Le Fort; when I saw her last, she told me to direct letters to her to Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland; I have not said that Miss Larkins and Miss Simpson were one and the same; the Simpson drafts were indorsed before I got them; the arrangement made between me and Miss Simpson was that I was to deduct $7,000; advanced $2,000 for my fees, and handed the balance to Miss Larkins; I received $7,000 from a client of mine, Bernarda Calderon; she is now in court; she was a wealthy lady, residing in Tarragasa-street, Matanzas; I have always been on friendly terms; I last visited her in Matanzas some five years ago; her occupation was living on the interest of her money; this was her general reputation; she had slaves then and has yet; she always bore a chaste reputation; I have not resided in her house, but have slept there on the occasion when detained by the rain; I kept no account in my bank till the 25th; I opened it with $50; I had $7,000 but I did not deposit it as I expected to use the bills during the day; the lady now lives at No. 74 St. Marks-place; I have visited her frequently since the 25th of July last; we are on the same terms except she is dissatisfied with the manner of the last loan; I got the $14,000 from her some time about seven years ago; I kept the last part of the money in a friend's office, but I can't remember the name; I made no deposit of the money; the balance I kept in my desk; at that time she resided in Bond-street; I resided in Bleecker-street. At this juncture the cashier of the Continental Bank produced the drafts, which were shown to witness; the draft of $37,000 being shown—I believe this indorsement to be in her handwriting; the other indorsements on the two $13,000 drafts, I do not believe are in the complainant's handwriting; I examined the drafts before I advanced the money; the signature, Anne Larkins, under my signature, has been placed there since my name was signed; Miss Simpson I knew from her having the drafts and being introduced to me; Mary Simpson had the drafts for $13,000; I never said that I knew Mary Simpson and Anne Larkins to be one and the same person; I never said that I knew Anne Larkins to be the owner of the three drafts, or I knew that she had assumed the name of Simpson; I do not know where the person who signed the name of Mary Simpson now is; she is not in court; there was an entry in my bank book of the notes; [Mr. King produces bank book in evidence;] I last saw Mrs. Lynus, who introduced Miss Simpson, last week; I believe she has gone to Cuba; she resides in Havana, where she keeps a boarding-house, at No. 28 Call del Trente Re; Mary Simpson told me plaintiff was Anne Larkins; I stated to the cashier of the bank nothing when I deposited the drafts; no one was with me at the bank; that was on the 27th; about the 30th I called on Mr. Haight with Miss Larkins; she then expressed her entire confidence in me; I never said that I had advanced any money on the drafts, nor that Miss Larkins was the owner; I told Mr. Haight that she was the party mostly interested, but did not tell for whom I had deposited the drafts; I saw Mr. Gonzales since the attachment was laid upon the money; Mary Simpson holds a receipt for the three drafts.

Examined by Mr. G. L. Walker—On the 9th of September, I was at Long Branch, and stayed there three days; I stated, at the interview with the President, that the woman was afraid of her money, and that I had brought her to the bank to satisfy her.

At this stage of the proceedings the court was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

The Mutiny on Board the Ship Calhoun.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The Harbor Police yesterday brought up thirty-three of the crew of the ship *Calhoun*, who are charged by the Captain with mutiny. It appeared from the complaint, that on the 21st of September there was a quarrel between the cook and some of the crew. The boatswain interfered to protect the cook, and a joint assault was made on them. Seeing the excited state of affairs, the boatswain retreated aft, where he was joined by the second mate. The two officers armed themselves and came back, and, after warning the crew, fired several shots among them, which took fatal effect on two or three of their number. The Captain came out at this juncture, and the crew at once demanded that the officers should be put in irons or they would hang him. The Captain complied with their wishes and ironed the twain. On hearing this port the crew took out the officers and placed them in the wheelhouse, keeping guard over them until they arrived in the harbor.

The crew, on the other hand, say they were most foully used, and kept short of rations, and what they did have was badly cooked. On the day in question their food was unfit to eat, and they went to the cook to demand better. The cook replied that it was good enough for them, and assaulted one of them with a large fork. The boatswain here interfered and was driven out of the galley. The crew say that the difficulty was now ended, but that the mate and boatswain armed themselves and fired right among the crew and passengers, without an instant's warning. Exasperated at this, and fearing more violence at their hands, they did insist upon the Captain locking the offenders up till the ship arrived here.

The case was set down for examination for Friday next.

Deserter From a French Man-of-War.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

Victor Anfert was brought up yesterday morning, charged with being a deserter from the French frigate *Themis*. The accused, in broken English, said he was an Italian; never spoke French; was never on board the *Themis* or any other vessel, and, in fact, point blank denied his identity. He was so persistent in his denial that the *sous lieutenant*, Honevey, became staggered, and declined to swear to his identity. Three of the seamen positively identified him as a seaman on board and messing with them. The affair was getting perplexing, and everybody was nonplussed. The Lieutenant requested that the breast of the man's shirt might be exposed, and on this being done, the word "Themis" appeared thereon in large letters. This, of course, ended the case, and the man was handed over to his officer.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

A SOLDIER DEFRAUDED.

The court was occupied yesterday in the trial of one Edward Stelger, for a larceny under somewhat peculiar circumstances. It appeared from the evidence that a friend of the prisoner named Wolge enlisted in the army and received a large bounty. Part of the money he wished to put in the savings bank, and not knowing much about such institutions he took Stelger along with him to the Bowery Bank to manage the affair for him. Stelger deposited the money in his own name and Wolge's jointly, but after Wolge's departure with his regiment, prisoner drew out the money and appropriated it to his own use. When the complainant returned he found all his savings, amounting to $570, had been stolen from him. On this evidence the defence claimed that it amounted to nothing more than a breach of trust, for which there is no punishment, but Judge RUSSEL, determined that the scoundrel should not escape, charged the jury that it was a larceny. He was convicted and sent to the State Prison for three years.

PLEAS.

James Reynolds pleaded guilty to a grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Anna Walker pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny.

Charles Walker pleaded guilty to a burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.

John Carpenter pleaded guilty to a similar offence, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 27.

By Justice Moncrief.

Charles Heinzel *vs.* William H. Gray; Louis Stubenval *vs.* Charles Grimm, &c.; David Elian *vs.* Albert Lederman; motions granted.

By Justice McCunn.

Catharine Gori *vs.* Alfred C. Smith, Jr.; findings of law and fact settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 27, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81	C. 108	100	Consolidation Coal of Maryland	45
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81	R. 107⅞	200	American Coal	76
76,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C. 108	400	do 2d call	77
500	do	Small 106	150	West. Union Tel.	74½
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C. New issue 106⅜	100	do	75
30,000	do	106⅝	100	Mariposa M. Co.	12½
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s	C. 94½	400	N. Y. Cen. R.	94⅝
3,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s	First Series 99⅛	650	do	94⅜
9,000	do	Sec. Ser. 99⅜	400	Erie Railroad	38⅛
4,000	do	99	300	do	38⅜
5,000	do	Third Ser. 99	800	do	38⅛
30,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New Issue	98⅜	100	do	38⅝
6,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	98⅛	20	do 2d call	38⅝
5,000	Tenn. 6s	82	200	Erie R. Pref.	108⅜
1,000	do	82½	200	Hudson Riv. R.	108⅛
1,000	Virginia 6s	61⅜	600	do	108⅛
5,000	do	61⅜	200	do 2d call	108⅜
9,000	North Car. 6s	81	100	Reading R.	113
14,000	Missouri 6s	77⅛	300	do	113⅛
13,000	do	77⅜	200	do 2d call	113⅝
5,000	Mich. Cen. R. assigned to Pacific R.	78⅛	500	Mich. Cen. R.	112
9,500	Cal. 7s	116	600	Mich. S. & N. I.	69⅛
5,000	Conn. State 6s	95	800	do b10	69⅛
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	28⅝	100	do	69⅜
150,000	do	28⅝	200	do 2d call, b10	69⅜
1,000	Erie 2d M. '79	103	50	do	69⅛
5,000	Erie 4th M.	97	200	do s30	69⅛
5,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	90	600	Clev. & Pitts. R.	73⅛
5,000	Harlem 1st M.	103	1500	do s30	73
10,000	Amer. Gold c	144⅜	400	do	73
36	Phenix Bank	95	400	do 2d call	73
50	Canton Co.	41	300	Chic. & N. W. R.	73
300	do	41⅛	1000	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	63
100	do	41⅛	500	do	62⅝
100	do b60	41⅜	500	Cleve. & Tol	108
200	do	41⅜	200	do 2d call	108
100	do 2d call	41⅜	200	Chi. & R. I.	112¼
200	do	41⅛	150	do	112⅜
200	Del. & H. C. Co.	144⅜	200	do 2d call	112⅜
25	Penn. Coal Co.	162	200	do	111⅞
100	Cen. Coal Co.	61	300	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	57⅜
800	do	61⅜	200	do 2d call	57⅜
200	do s30	61	100	Mil. & P. D. C. 2d P.	57⅜
100	Cumb. Coal Pr. b10	46	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	99½
300	do	46	300	do	99⅝
100	Quick. Min. Co.	48⅜	200	do	99⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81	R. 108	500	Reading R.	114⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81	C. 108	200	do	114⅜
4,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C. 107⅞	600	do	114⅞
5,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C. New issue 106⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R.	115
2,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s	Second Series 99⅛	100	do	114⅝
15,000	do	99	100	Alt. & T. H. R.	114
10,500	do	Third Ser. 98⅞	400	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	36
5,000	Missouri 6s	77⅛	2000	do	69⅛
10,000	do	77⅜	600	do	69⅜
50,000	O. & M. Cer.	28⅝	200	do 2d call	70
50,000	do	28⅞	200	do b30	69⅜
200	Mariposa M. Co.	12⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	73
200	American Coal	77⅜	200	do	73⅛
400	Canton Co.	41⅜	300	Chic. & N. W.	63⅛
200	do	41⅜	300	do b30	63⅛
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	46⅜	700	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	63⅜

100	Quick. Min. Co.	48⅜	100	do s30	48⅜
100	do	48⅝	200	Cleve. & Tol.	108⅜
200	Cen. Coal Co.	61⅜	400	Chic. & R. I.	112⅜
800	do	61⅝	300	do	112⅜
200	do	61⅞	500	Pitts., F. W. & C.	99⅞
800	Hudson Riv. R.	108⅛	500	do b30	100

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

50	N. Y. Cen.	96	400	Ch. & N. W. Pr.	62⅞
600	Erie Railroad	38⅝	100	do	62⅝
100	do c	38⅝	200	do b3	62⅝
500	do s3	38⅜	400	do s3	62⅝
600	do b3	38⅜	200	do	62⅞
200	do s3	38⅛	400	do	63
100	do	38⅛	500	do b3	63
300	Hud. Riv. R. s3	109⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.	112⅛
300	do s	109⅛	100	Mil. & P. du C. s3	57⅞
100	do s8	109⅛	100	do	57⅜
200	Reading R. b30	112⅞	200	do	57⅜
400	do s3	112⅞	50	do c	57⅜
400	do	112⅞	100	do b3	58
200	do b3	112⅞	100	do	57⅞
400	do b3	113	100	McGr. & W. R. b3	18
100	do	113	100	do b30	18⅛
300	Mich. S. & N. I. b10	69⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	99⅞
100	do b30	69⅝	100	Cumb. Coal b30	41
200	do s3	69⅝	100	do b10	41
300	do b3	69⅝	100	do s3	40⅞
200	do	69⅜	100	Cumb. Coal	45⅜
200	do b5	69⅜	100	Central Coal b3	61⅛
500	Cleve. & Pitts. s3	73	900	do	61⅜
1000	do b3	73			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$8,000	Missouri 6s	77⅛	1200	Mich. S. & N. I.	69⅛
6,000	Virginia 6s	64	300	do c	69⅛
30,000	O. & M. Cer.	28⅜	200	do s3	69⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R. b30	96	300	do b10	69⅜
400	do	96	400	do	69⅜
200	do c	94⅞	400	do s3	69⅜
200	do b3	95	400	do b3	69⅜
100	do c	95	200	do c	69⅜
100	do b20	95	1100	Cleve. & Pitts.	73
900	Erie Railroad	38⅛	1000	do s3	73
700	do b3	38⅛	200	do	72⅞
400	do	38⅜	300	Chic. & R. I. R. b3	112⅜
100	do b5	38⅜	500	do	112⅜
100	do c	38⅛	100	do	112⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R.	108⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C. b30	100
300	do	108⅞	300	do b3	100
100	do b10	108⅞	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	63⅛
100	do s3	108⅞	900	do b3	63⅛
700	do b3	109	400	do	63⅛
100	do b10	109	400	do b10	63⅛
100	do s3	109	200	do s3	63⅛
100	do	109⅛	200	do s3	63
100	do b3	109⅛	800	do b3	63⅜
200	do	109⅛	200	do s30	63⅛
100	do b3	109⅛	100	do	63⅛
100	do	109⅜	300	Mil. & P. du C. R. s3	57⅜
400	Reading R.	114	200	do	57⅜
200	do	114⅛	300	McGr. & W. R.	18
200	do c	114⅜	200	do s3	18⅛
50	do s3	114⅜	100	do s10	18⅛
300	do b3	114⅜	500	Canton Co.	41⅛
200	do	114⅜	100	do s3	41⅜
100	do s3	114⅜	300	Cum. Coal	46
100	do	114⅜	100	do s3	46
100	do	114⅜	100	do	46⅛
100	do	114⅜	100	do	46⅜
100	do	114⅜	100	do b3	46⅜
100	do	114⅜	400	American Coal	75⅜
100	do	114⅜	100	Quick. Min. Co. s3	48⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	28⅛	100	Mich. Cen.	113⅝
10,000	do s10	28⅛	100	do	114
100	New-York Cen. b3	95⅞	100	do	114⅛
100	do	95⅞	50	do	114⅜
700	Erie Railway	38⅛	500	Cleve. & Pitts. b3	73⅛
400	do s3	38⅛	600	do	73⅛
100	do	38⅛	200	do b3	73⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R.	110⅛	2100	do b3	73⅛
500	do b3	110	1900	do	73⅛
400	Reading R. b3	114⅛	700	do s3	73⅜
1400	do b3	114⅜	200	do s3	73⅛
700	do	114⅜	200	Chic. & R. I.	112⅜
600	do s3	114⅛	100	do s3	112⅜
1000	do	114⅛	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	62
2000	do b5	114⅛	100	do b30	63
2200	M. So. & N. I. b3	70	100	McGr. & W. R.	18⅛
300	do s3	69⅞	100	Canton Co. b3	41⅛
200	do s3	70	400	do	41⅜
200	do	70⅛	100	do	41⅜
300	do s30	70	200	Cum. Coal Co.	46⅛
100	do s5	70	200	do s3	46⅛
100	do	70⅞	100	do	46⅜
100	Cen. Coal Co.	61⅛	100	Quick. Min. Co. b3	48⅜
100	do s3	61⅞

port, 209; Cusick & Co., 187; A. M. Greenley & Co., 161; Wm. B. Coon, 360; Johnson & Co., 161.

Receipts at Browning's.—Beeves, 273; cows and calves, 16; veals, 97; sheep and lambs, 14,186.

Daily Receipts.—Tuesday, 2,497; Wednesday, 1,727; Thursday, 2,636; Friday, 3,804; Saturday, 1,254; Sunday, 1,028; Monday, 1,750.

From the Following States.—New-York, 8,999; Canada, 8,255; Ohio, 887; Michigan, 1,003; New-Jersey, 42.

ROBERT HUMM reports the sales of sheep and lambs, in lots, as follows: 207 sheep and lambs at $1,327 64; 346 at $1,694 31; 245 at $1,548 08; 189 at $991 25; 220 at $1,227 25; 333 at $1,859 50; 113 at $626 48; 91 @23 53; 328 at $2,356 71; 100 at $634 89; 111 at $484; 190 at $1,277 56; 112 at $694 25; 218 at $1,087 63; 403 at $2,970 34; 35 at $159 25; 202 at $1,013 25; 195 at $1,381 83; 96 at $504; 151 at $909; 373 at $2,030; 444 at $2,159 75; 403 at $2,118 31; 198 at 1,294 51; 197 at $820 50; 610 at $3,987 34; 210 at 1,107 03; 193 at $1,108 75; 376 at $1,716 63; 215 at $1,293 60; 395 at $2,042 69; 208 at $1,009 87; 173 at $1,291 39; 189 at $1,091 88; 55 at $396 65; 655 at $3,428 63.

S. MCGRAW reports the sale of 4,063 sheep and lambs for $21,944 49, or an average price of $5 40 ₩ head, in lots, as follows: 113 sheep and lambs, for $607 67; 56 for $189 60; 204 for $1,103 74; 367 for $2,062 89; 170 for $743 75; 275 for $1,427 77; 91 for $309 20; 97 for $414 75; 2 for $14 40; 106 for $543 64; 41 for $214 98; 201 for $1,993 21; 72 for $360; 106 for $536 62; 98 for $591 78; 87 for $563 39; 98 for $587 01; 266 for $1,330; 66 for $378 32; 39 for $166; 14 for $850 10; 68 for $439 96; 193 for $1,037 37; 89 for $540 49; 197 for $1,064 68; 66 for $525; 225 for $1,424 75; 129 for $823 02; 252 for $1,040 76; 81 for $364 25.

Cattle sold by MCGRATH, 33 head at $2,283: calves, 22 at $576 02.

SHEEP RECEIVED AT O'BRIEN'S.

From New-York—Cornelius Clum, 136; J. H. Carey & Co., 676; Daniel McGraw, 292. From Ohio—F. L. Ferry, 1,011; Hallett & Co. 935; Pendleton James, 749.

Sales by R. MCGRAW: 3,799 sheep and lambs for $35,289 37; 28 beef cattle, 16 cows and calves, 27 veal calves.

CHAMBERLIN reports the sale of sheep and lambs in lots, as follows: 291 at $8; 212 at $7 50; 221 at $7 25; 233 at $7; 198 at $6 75; 210 at $6 50; 197 at $6 12; 389 at $5 62; 198 at $5 50; 400 at $5 25; 411 at $5; 484 at $4 75; 319 at $4 50; 211 at $4 25. Total sheep and lambs, 4,074.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth-street yards, reports prices of live hogs for the current week as follows:

	Live.
Corn hogs—prime	14¼c. @14¾c.
Corn hogs—medium	13¾c. @14c.
Corn hogs—light and fat	13½c. @13¾c.
Meat Hogs	13¾c. @14c.

This, it will be perceived, is an advance of ½c. ₩ lb. since our last quotations.

DRY GOODS.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS.

At Grand-st. cheap store you can purchase cut lengths of millinery goods cheaper than down town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call and examine our

CHEAP BONNET RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS, VELVETS, FLOWERS AND LACES.

Also the largest and cheapest stock of silk, beaver, felt, and straw hats and bonnets in this city.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH

HAS A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF OPERA CLOAKS AND SACQUES; ALSO,

VERY DESIRABLE CLOAKS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

NO. 1,142 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR ABOVE 26TH-ST., AND NO. 16 AINSWORTH BLOCK, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

GRAND SALE.

FRENCH AND BRITISH DRESS-GOODS, LUPINS, MERINOS, SHAWLS, &c.,
THROUGH
TOWNSEND, MONTANT & CO.,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 28 and 29.
By order of BENKARD & HUTTON.

RUSSIA CRASH,

IN ALL QUALITIES,
just received by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York

INDIA GOODS! MARCHANDISE DE L'INDE! INDIANISCHE WAAREN! All kinds of staple fancy, curious articles and silks, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.

MILLINERY.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF PARIS Fall and Winter Millinery for our retail trade will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 28, at SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

Positively city milliners not admitted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

ANNULAR (diamond) DRILL.

The Annular Drill Company of New-York are now prepared to furnish their machines to order, for all purposes of mining, tunneling, quarrying and rock blasting. County and State rights for sale.

Subscriptions to a part of the working capital stock received at office of Coker & Co., No. 76 Broadway; Satterlee & Co., No. 70 Broadway; Morris & Wheelwright, No. 13 Beaver-st., or at office of the company, No. 10 Pine-st.

J. WALES, Treasurer.

FURNACES, RANGES.

BROWN'S WATER FURNACES, CHILSON'S CONE FURNACES, HARRISON'S IMPROVED RANGES, manufactured by BRAMHALL, DEAN & CO., No. 259 Canal-st., New-York. Call and examine, or send for full description.

SAFETY LAMP.

No smoke, no chimney. Portable, not dangerous. Free from smell and has all the advantages of gas without the expense. A great LIGHT, all for a penny for six hours. Send for full description. For sale wholesale and retail, by the Lig-ro-ine Fluid and Lamp Company, 12 Gold-st.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

MILITARY CLAIMS.—ALL PERSONS HOLDing claims against the State of New-York, payable under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain claims incurred in the organization, equipment, and subsistence of troops raised in the State of New-York, or received therefrom for the service of the United States," passed April 21, 1862, and amended May 1, 1863, are hereby notified to transmit the same with the vouchers thereof, to Col. Silas W. Burt, Assistant Inspector-General and Secretary of the Auditing Board, at No. 544 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January, 1866.

The appropriation made for the payment of claims audited and allowed, expires by constitutional limitation on the 25th day of April next, and claims must be filed in advance.

GEORGE S. BATCHELLER, Inspector-General,
ALEX. W. HARVEY, Judge-Advocate-General,
EDWIN A. MERRITT, Quartermaster-General.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1865.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 149 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country Cut this out.

SPIRITUALISTS ON TRIAL FOR NECROMANCY AND JUGGLERY.—All who know anything for or against the accused are invited to attend and give evidence at Cooper Institute THIS THURSDAY, at ½ P. M. Reserved seats for ladies.

THE SPARE BED AND BED TO SPARE —Have you seen it? requires no mattress in warm weather; weighs 25 lbs., and costs $7 50. For sale wholesale and retail by E. P. JENNY & CO., No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

"SHOULD THERE BE AN UNIVERSAL Amnesty for All Rebels?" will be discussed at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., at 7½ o'clock THIS EVENING. Able speakers expected. Reserved seats for ladies.

TWO SITTINGS WANTED IN AN EPISCopal Church, within 10 minutes' walk of 2d-av. and 14th-st. Address C. B. F., care of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st.

TO GYMNASTS.—FOR SALE—A COMPLETE set of gymnastic apparatus, nearly new; will be sold at a sacrifice; can be seen on premises.

JOHN HAY, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

ROOFING—IN ROLLS READY TO BE NAILED down. Durable and cheap. Samples sent by mail. READY ROOFING CO., No. 73 Maiden-lane.

TONGUES—50 BOXES DUFFIELD'S CELEBRATED smoked tongues, for sale by

HOFFMAN & CO., Agents, 24 Whitehall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership hitherto existing under the name of J. O. JOHNSTON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims of said firm will be liquidated by DAVID FROST.

J. O. JOHNSTON,
DAVID FROST.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership lately existing under the firm name of NELSON & MILLER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the undersigned have authority to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

EDWARD D. NELSON.
WILLIAM A. MILLER.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of

DUFAIS & WALTER,

for the transaction of a cotton brokerage business at No. 128 Pearl-st., corner of Hanover.

FERD. F. DUFAIS,
L. WALTER.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1865.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ELIZABETH BRIGGS, aged about 30 years, who left the Mills House, Gloversville, with her two children, a boy and girl, aged 4 and 6 years, on the 8th of March last. Any information concerning her will be liberally rewarded by J. W. BRIGGS, Barkersville, N. Y.

COLIN SCOTT, FORMERLY COAL DEALer in this city, may hear of something to his advantage, or his next of kin, if he is dead, by sending his address to A. F. M., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, IN every town and neighborhood, to take orders for "The Great Labor-Saver;" a patented article that every family wants; will save ten times its cost yearly; agents are making $5 to $25 per day; only $3 to $10 capital required. Full particulars of the business sent to any address on receipt of six cents for circulars and return postage. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No 4,781 Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TWENTY BUSINESS MEN, WITH $500 to $10,000, in the manufacture of Prof. Johnson's fertilizer; more than doubling the former crops, and vegetates twenty to thirty days earlier. Call on J. T. JOHNSON, 12 to 2 o'clock, at Claremont Hotel; or address, with postage stamp, for circular, South Corinth, Saratoga County.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, WHO IS FULLY capable of taking care of horses, driving, &c., and also understanding the care of a small garden and lawn. One of industrious and sober habits will find a good place by applying at No. 84 Nassau-st., Room No. 33.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A Protestant, to leave the city; she must understand making good bread, and taking entire charge of the cooking for a large family. Apply for two days at No. 81 East 18th-st., between the hours of 12 and 3.

WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, A LADY OF experience to take the entire charge of a gentleman's household, and be companionable to an invalid lady; family is very small; best of reference required. Address Box No. 1,128 Post-office.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron in a small family in Orange, New-Jersey; a neat and industrious woman will find a good home and reasonable wages. Call at No. 16 East 29th-st., from 11 to 4 on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR ENGLISH GIRL for general housework; one with a good recommendation may apply at No. 86 Madison-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE BOY in an office. Inquire at No. 26 Pine-st., Room No. 9, between 9 and 10 A. M., Friday.

WANTED—A COACHMAN TO GO A SHORT distance in the country. Call at No. 100 Broadway, between 11 and 1 o'clock, on CHAUNCEY BARNARD.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron. Apply at No. 65 Madison-av., from 2 to 6 P. M.

WANTED—A BOY IN THE DRY GOODS COMmission business; one about sixteen years of age, and well educated. Apply at No. 7 College-place.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; also a chambermaid, in a private family. Apply at No. 129 Clinton-place, near 6th-av.

WANTED—AT NO. 45 BOND-STREET, A GIRL to do general housework; city references required. Call this day between 8 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIvate family; understands soups, meats, game and pastry; city reference. Call at No. 100 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER; ONE WHO UNDERstands his business thoroughly; married man preferred. Inquire at No. 377 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN IMPORTER'S OFfice, at No. 65 Warren-st., second loft.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.

To capitalists desirous of embarking in the brewing business, have a chance of purchasing a brewery in one of the Western States.

The proprietor, having made a handsome fortune in a few years, will be willing to sell out at any time, and impart a general knowledge of producing the best grades of malt liquors, which has brought the highest prices known in the American markets for the past ten years.

The Mash Tun is in full work at 200 bushels per day, and a malt-house adjoining equal to its acquirements.

All particulars known on application to G. W. C., Box No. 666 Post-office, Detroit, Mich.

N. B.—To prevent trouble, no one need apply who cannot control a capital of $40,000 or $50,000.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN OF large experience and some cash capital, desires to connect himself with a business of undoubted reputation. Address COMMERCE, Box No. 143 Post-office, Brooklyn.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—ONE HUNdred local monopolies to the right men; also two capitalists for manufacturing. VAN GOOSBEEK BROS. Principals, No. 621 Broadway.

HORSE, WAGON AND STORE FOR sale, No. 324 10th-av. Price $175.

MEDICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skilful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by DR. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF Midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARRONDE'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, new edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER. No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically cures Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

A NEW AND IMPROVED METHOD OF treatment for all Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems. By CH. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. THIS BOOK should be read by all before commencing any treatment, as it will save much time, expense, imposition, suffering and danger. Price $1 50. EVERARDUS WARNER, Publisher, 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK AFTER reading that popular illustrated medical work entitled HUMAN FRAILTY. Price 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 104 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal. New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEyond REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of doctors of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily for a first-class cook, who is willing to assist in washing, and can be well recommended where she has lived for the past three years. Also, for a young woman to take care of children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at their present employer's, No. 40 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; has no objection to help with the washing and ironing: the best of city references can be given from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 116 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent city reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 200 East 16th-st., corner of 3d-av., from 11 until 3.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH SERVANT, WHO lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; quick at the needle, or as general housemaid; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; has the highest testimonials as to character and capability; lived two years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent city reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; good references. Call, for two days, at No. 292½ 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WHO ASsists with the washing, a situation in the city; does up linens in style; makes excellent bread and pastry; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl as seamstress, and take care of an old lady; lately from the old country. Call or address, for two days, No. 147 East 11th-st., in the candy-store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN A house or chambers to take care of, or sewing by the week or month. Can be seen at No. 147 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress; has the best of city references. Call on or address S. C., No. 165 33d-st., top floor, front room, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as children's nurse and to do plain sewing or chamberwork; best of city references. Call at No. 87 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid; would assist in the washing and ironing; can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and assist in washing or waiting; good city reference from her last place. Call at No. 269 34th-st., corner of 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference. Apply at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, separate or together; one is a good plain cook and baker and a good washer and ironer, the other for upstairs work. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 541 3d-av., entrance on 38th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid; have excellent city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 433 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing; good city reference. Call at No. 113 East 29th-st. near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl, to take care of children, and is willing to assist in up-stairs work. Can be seen for two days, at No. 40 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK, TO DO the entire cooking, washing and ironing; the best of city reference. Call at No. 521 6th-av., near 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE healthy young woman as wet nurse; has a child three months old. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 419 6th-av. Good city reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a first-class laundress; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at 319 East 32d-st., first floor

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN 25 YEARS OF age, married, no family, a situation as gardener; the advertiser is confident that he can give entire satisfaction in all departments of the business in which he has had large experience; references unexceptionable. Address WILLIAM, care of Henderson & Fleming, Seedmen, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN INTELLIgent and competent young German, who left a lucrative and responsible position, (as Purser of one of the Hamburg steamers from this port) to engage, with his two brothers, in the tea trade for the Union; he can furnish the highest testimonials as to habits, character and capacity. Address F. M., care Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a temperate man, who understands the care and management of horses and is a good driver; would make himself useful to his employer; good city and country reference. Call or address M. E., private stable, No. 143 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to take charge of a small garden if required; can be highly recommended from his last employer. Address M. G., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American in some wholesale or commercial house; who is not afraid of work; compensation not so much of an object at first; unexceptionable city references. Address MILTON, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, a situation as gardener; understands his business well, the management of greenhouses, training and forcing of fruits and vegetables. Has no objections to go South. Address H. M., No. 15 John-st., seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 48 East 15th-st.; inquire for J. K.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom, who understands his business thoroughly, in a private family; the best of country reference; the country preferred. Address W. P. H., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; careful driver, good groom, and perfectly understands his business; willing and obliging; excellent city reference. Address M. F., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; careful driver, good groom and perfectly understands his business; willing and obliging; excellent city reference. Address M. F., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife; man as coachman and gardener; wife as cook and dairy-maid; are experienced at their business and willing; lately landed from the old country. Address R. D., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN HIGHLY EDUcated, knowing English, French and German, a situation; best of references and highest testimonials can be produced. Address LIONS, Box No. 1 Down Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable single man as coachman; best of city reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 362 Broadway, saddlery-store, or address a note to COACHMAN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class single man, with the very best of city reference. Call or address P. R., No. 19 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young man, who understands his business; is a good groom and a careful driver; good references; country preferred. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; has ten years' reference from his last place. Address J., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR Assistant steward by a respectable Protestant young man; understands his business thoroughly; best of city reference. Address D. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced German gardener, (single man,) thoroughly understanding his business in all its branches. Call at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter; he has the best of recommendations from his last employer. Address WAITER, corner of 23d-st., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business; best of city references from his last employers. Call or address M. B., No. 436 6th-av., or Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener; one who thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended. Address HERMANN, No. 634 Broadway, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; has the best of city reference. Apply at No. 85 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; best reference given. Address P. K., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A PERSON ACQUAINTED WITH THE upholstery business and with the dealers wishes to open or take charge of this department in a first-class dry goods importing or jobbing house; full particulars on an interview. Address B. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY. No. 450 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES FOR CARRIAGE or saddle. Can be seen at No. 132 East 40th-st., New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

CLAIRVOYANT—MME. DECOLAM, WHOSE reputation is so well known in Europe and this country, has no equal; her testimonials will show she causes speedy marriages, the married happy, in business, sickness, and all affairs of life; her advice is valuable; No. 110 Broadway, Room No. 22.

INSTRUCTION.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale on the Hudson.

Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

Will reopen his CLASSICAL, FRENCH and ENGLISH School, with Primary Department and Gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on

MONDAY, Sept. 11.

School hours, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; from Nov. 1 to April 1, 9½ A. M., to 2½ P. M. Circulars at the school.

ELOCUTION.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

will resume her teaching in schools, in New-York and its vicinity, in September. Private pupils and classes received at Mr. Vandenhoff's rooms, Gibson's Building, corner of Broadway and 13th-st.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The class for boys under ten will reopen at No. 70, and will be enlarged by request.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 263 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.

For particulars address as above.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

H. M. PIERCE, President

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 22 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to
Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK

Will reopen his classes for instruction in the Theory of Music, on TUESDAY, Oct. 17, at Steinway's Rooms, No. 71 East 14th-st. Circulars can be obtained at the principal music stores.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
No. 209 Henry-st., near Grand.
JOSEPH I. MARSHALL, Rector.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOBART HALL, 98 WEST 37th-ST., N.Y.

Enlarged accommodations for young ladies resident in the family. Eleventh session begins THURSDAY, Sept. 1. Address J. J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MISS PORTER'S

School for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 56 East 25th-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,

No. 15 East 31st-st., (between 5th and Madison avs.,) will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

MR. CORNWALL

Will reopen his School for Boys, No. 55 West 33d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S

Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 2.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 21.

UNION HALL ACADEMY, JAMAICA, L. I.

—The Trustees have appointed DANIEL O. CULLEY, A. M., Principal. The Institution will be reopened for the reception of pupils (boarding and day scholars) on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1865. Circulars are to be found at Thompson Bros.', No. 3 Wall-st., at Rice & Andrews', No. 436 Broadway, and at Alliger Bros.', No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN A. KING,
President of the Board of Trustees.
J. B. ALLIGER, Secretary.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE SCHOLASTIC exercises of the one hundred and twelfth academic year of Columbia College will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 2. Candidates for admission are requested to present themselves at the College for examination on the preceding Friday and Saturday, Sept. 29 and 30. Members of existing classes who were not present at the examination in June, and those who have conditions to fulfill will be examined at the same time.

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 45th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM—Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7¾—ROLL OF THE DRUM.

WALLACK'S—THE SERF.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—TOODLES.

IRVING HALL—MLLE. PAREPA'S CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RAVELS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE FRENCH SPY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—HERRMANN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

No. 807 BROADWAY—VICTORIA REGIA.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Albany *Argus* says: We were mistaken in stating yesterday that the Supreme Court, at General Term, in this district, were of the opinion that the shares of stock in the National Banks were not taxable under our State law as personal property. The decision was made without deliberation, and only *pro forma*, for the purpose of obtaining the judgment of the Court of Appeals, and no opinion was written. The case will be argued on appeal at the term of the Court of Appeals, now in session in this city, and it is hoped an early decision may be made, with reference to the adjusting of the taxes of the present year. If these large and most remunerative investments shall escape taxation, the burdens will fall very heavily on the property of individuals.

Late Houston papers report a public meeting at Hemstead, Texas, in which three of the richest counties of the State were represented. Resolutions were passed accepting the situation, expressing an earnest desire to coöperate in the President's and Governor's plans for the reorganization of the State, urging the people to qualify themselves at once as voters, and soliciting the Governor to call a convention for the restoration of civil authority at the earliest practicable period.

The venerable WILLIAM J. DUANE died on Tuesday in Philadelphia, at the age of 85. He was Secretary of the Treasury under President JACKSON, and stubbornly refused to "remove the deposits" of government money from the United States Bank. Old Hickory promptly removed DUANE and gave the place to ROGER B. TANEY, whose compliance with the Presidential mandate was rewarded by the place of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, has recently issued a proclamation ordering the assessment of a direct ad valorem tax of twelve and a half cents upon each hundred dollars value of property, real and personal, except such property as may be exempt from taxation by the laws in force prior to the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861. He also orders an assessment of a poll tax of $1 for each voter, license and occupation taxes under the laws prior to 1861.

A woman named GOFF, has been arrested at New-London, Conn., charged with poisoning the DURRIVAN family. She lives in the house with them, and was detected, Saturday night, putting some arsenic into a vessel containing some meat and cabbage, belonging to Mrs. GLEASON, another tenant of the same house. After her arrest she stabbed herself under the arm, but did not inflict a dangerous wound.

Colorado has indorsed the new State constitution by an overwhelming vote. The southern counties of the Territory, which have heretofore opposed State organization, declined to vote at all at the recent election. The effect of this is that the majority for the State is much larger than anticipated. All that is now required is an act of Congress admitting the new State into the Union.

A building formerly used as a powder-mill near Marshal, Texas, was recently blown up, and with it four men belonging to the Eighth Illinois Regiment, who were terribly burned and wounded. Two of them, named DAVIS and LITTLE, lingered in excruciating pain until the following morning, when they died. The other two, named GRATE and ALGOOD, will recover.

On Saturday night GEORGE KING was walking home with two ladies, in Chicago, from a ball, when JULIUS and ALFRED TAYRO approached and made some indecent remarks. KING struck ALFRED, when JULIUS drew a pistol and fired two shots, both of which took effect in his side. KING died on Sunday night, and the brothers are under arrest.

Several barns and stables belonging to Wheeler's Hotel, at Washington Centre, were burned yesterday. It is feared that several persons who were sleeping in one of the barns lost their lives in the flames. Much valuable property, including sixteen horses, was destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Freshmen Class in Yale already numbers more than one hundred and fifty, and a few more, it is supposed, will be admitted, making it one of the largest classes ever in the institution. Linonia has secured seventy-nine of these Freshmen and the Brothers in Unity seventy.

An old and respectable farmer living near Middletown, N. Y., was murdered last Sunday night on his own threshold. The murderer escaped, but without securing any booty, and has not yet been arrested. Circumstantial evidence strongly implicates a returned soldier as the criminal.

The archives of the State of Arkansas, including the rebel records, which were carried off when the United States forces occupied Little Rock, have been found in Lafayette County, in the extreme southwest part of the State, and are now back again in the capital. They were in a very damaged condition.

The other day three soldiers in Memphis, Tenn., while running away from the patrol guard, leaped from the Susquehannah Bridge into the river, a distance of sixty feet, and swam the river, making good their escape. This is the best jumping since Sam Patch went over the Niagara Falls.

A band of thirty or forty guerrillas is committing horrible atrocities in Robertson County, Tenn. Indiscriminate murder, arson and robbery mark their course. The leader is said to be a notorious villain named HARPER, who has for some time past been in that vicinity.

The printers of Denver City presented Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX with a gold composition rule, on his recent visit to that city, he being one of the "craft," which we have no doubt was highly appreciated.

The State Agent appointed by the Governor of Michigan to look after timber on the State lands, reports that nearly 1,000,000 feet of logs have been stolen from the State in the section about Thunder Bay.

The census of the State of Wisconsin has just been published. The total population is 868,847, an increase of 93,227 since 1860, when it was 775,620.

The KEANS, Mr. and Mrs., met with a very enthusiastic reception at the Boston Theatre, which was crowded in every part, Monday night.

A large amount of gunpowder has been removed by the Quartermaster's Department from the wharf-storehouse at Portsmouth, Va., to relieve the inhabitants of all apprehensions of an explosion.

The Postmaster-General has concluded with Messrs. WAYDELL & Co., of this city, for the transportation of the United States mails, monthly, by steamers, between New-York, St. George (Bermuda,) and St. Jago de Cuba.

San Antonio, Texas, is soon to be in communication with the rest of the world by telegraph. The poles are already up.

The police of Savannah have been instructed to arrest negroes found in the streets after 9 o'clock at night, without passes from their employers.

The work of dismantling the Washington forts is making rapid progress. All but two forts on the Virginia side of the Potomac will be removed.

LOCAL NEWS.

At Police Trials, yesterday, before Commissioners ACTON and MCMURRAY, one hundred and seven charges were preferred against officers of various grades. The number of complainants and witnesses was far greater than usual, and twice during the day the Trial Chamber seemed too small to accommodate them. Manhattanville alone sent a host to testify concerning the Lion Park murder. In this case, which was against Patrolmen SOMERSET KINNAIRD and ROBERT B. DENNISON, Capt. BOGERT, of the Thirty-first Precinct, preferred the charge at the request of President ACTON, to whom an appeal had been made by many persons who thought it desirable that the murder should be thoroughly investigated. Officers KINNAIRD and DENNISON, who were defended by Senator THOMAS C. FIELDS, cleared their skirts by showing that when the inebriated assailing party, whom they had once ejected from the Lion Brewery bar-room, burst the doors and reëntered, they exerted themselves to protect the place and its inmates. The weight of testimony went to show that the brewery employes, in defending the place, wounded several of the rioters, and killed DANIEL CLAFFY in the struggle. The landlady of a first-class family boarding-house, who appeared, on the 20th inst., against Patrolmen RALPH P. BARKER and JOHN BECHMAN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, resumed her case yesterday, and Mr. EDWARD STERN, of Lafayette-place, her late boarder, testified that, having tired of paying $104 weekly for his family's board, and subsisting upon unsavory meat at that, he had striven to move to other quarters, but that the landlady had sought to detain his household goods; therefore, he had summoned the officers to preserve the peace while he removed his property. The commissioners intimated that their officers had been in error in protecting him in taking goods from the landlady's house, and Mr. STERN, at the suggestion of a representative of the press, volunteered to pay the officers' fine, whatever it might be. Many complaints were entered by civilians who clearly do not comprehend the rights and duties of policemen; and several complainants, dissatisfied with the commissioners' rulings, notified the board that they should bring action against the defending officers in the civil courts.

On Monday Miss LUCY SAGENDORF, of Bearsville, Ulster County, was taken by Dr. GRINDLE, of No. 6 Amity-street, to Mrs. MARY JULIA ROLF'S house, at No. 160 Laurens-street, and on Tuesday evening Miss SAGENDORF showing symptoms of dissolution, Rev. J. K. WARDLE, of the Greene-street Methodist Episcopal Church was summoned, and she was married to JAMES J. HICKS, of Buffalo. The bride died at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Dr. EDWARD FIELDS, of No. 42 Charlton-street, gave HICKS a certificate of death from peritonitis, Mr. S. H. BENEDICT, of No. 60 Carmine-street supplied a coffin, and at noon yesterday the corpse was removed to the Hudson River Railroad Station, in Hudson-street. Thence it was taken in an early afternoon train to Tivoli; but before it had been an hour on its journey, Capt. NATHANIEL R. MILLS, bearing Coroner WILDEY'S warrant, was in pursuit of both the body and HICKS, who accompanied it. All the persons concerned in this rapidly executed tragedy were under arrest last evening.

Yesterday the New-York City officials, under charges of malfeasance in office, presented themselves with their counsel, in the Executive chamber at Albany, when the Governor's conclusions on the question of jurisdiction were read by his Secretary. The Governor decides that he has jurisdiction; that the testimony may be heard before him, and the testimony may be reduced to affidavits and sworn to. The investigation will be conducted in this city, commencing next Tuesday, at noon.

The Fire Commissioners at their regular meeting, yesterday, organized a new truck company, to be known as Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No. 6. They also relieved from duty volunteer Hook and Ladder Company No. 11. A good deal of routine business was also transacted.

The Railway speculation was active on the Stock Exchange, yesterday, and generally upward. Government securities steady. Money easy. Gold 144 ₱ cent. Exchange on London, 109½@109¾.

Breadstuffs were in moderate request, yesterday, at irregular prices. Pork, Cotton, Petroleum, Leather, Tobacco, Pig Iron and Ingot Copper, were in good demand. Lard, Tallow and Whisky were heavy. Freights were quiet, with 498 vessels of all classes in port.

The Contrast Between American and British "Neutrality."

The Fenians are putting Ireland in such a ferment, that the British Government is becoming concerned lest serious trouble come from it. It has sent the channel fleet to cruise upon the western coast; has taken steps to increase the police and military forces of the island; has put telegraph lines under surveillance; has suppressed a newspaper; has arrested a considerable number of persons for seditious language and secret drilling; and, at the last advices, a privy council was sitting to determine still further upon the demands of the situation. If it takes blood to mark the starting-point of a rebellion, then a new Irish insurrection has already commenced, for at Dangan a fight has occurred between the people and the constabulary force of the government, in which the latter fired upon the crowd, killing one and wounding others.

Now, suppose that the American Government and people should reciprocate the same spirit that was exercised toward them by the British Government and people at the beginning of our rebellion;—is there any extent of injury to which it would not subject these late *neutrals?* Weak as this Fenian movement is, we say to-day, unhesitatingly, that it needs from America but the same support which the Southern rebellion received from England, to give it a force that would rock the British kingdom to its foundations.

As to moral support, the American press has but to argue as the British press did that a government calling itself free has no right to rule a people against its consent. The mass of Irishmen regard, as all their fathers before them regarded, British rule with an unappeasable hate. According to the British logic of four years ago, that of itself entitles them to their independence. Even Englishmen will not pretend that our Southern States had suffered any such grievances or inequalities as have weighed upon Ireland. Moreover, the avowed aim of Irish independence is to make a republic whose foundation should be popular rights. The avowed object of Southern independence was to make a confederacy, the "corner-stone" of which should be human slavery. A sympathetic agitation for Ireland might be started here on far better, we may almost say infinitely better, grounds than Englishmen had for doing the same in behalf of the South. Were it done with the concert and zeal exhibited against us in England, an impulse would be given to this Fenian movement which would soon impart to it the character of a véritable rebellion, and authorize our government to acknowledge its belligerent rights with just as much legality and propriety as sustained the British Government in its corresponding action. With such encouragement, thousands of the Irish veterans of our war, and tens of thousands of other Irishmen who already understand the use of arms, or could quickly learn it, would leave our country to fight for their native land. An Irish Independence Association in the United States, made up as freely of members of Congress, clergymen, magistrates, lawyers, wealthy bankers and merchants, and influential members of American society, analagous to the Southern Independence Association in England, a list of the membership of which we published to the extent of thousands of titled and other high names, might easily raise quite as much money for its cause. Its money, too, could be invested to quite as good a purpose. Alabamas, Floridas, Shenandoahs can be built in our ship-yards quite as swift as their Anglo-rebel namesakes, and quite as able to make havoc upon the high seas. Muskets and rifles could be supplied of a better pattern than any known to the English army; cannon which have been proved to be far superior to the best of Blakeley's and Armstrong's; and, in short, all the mighty improvements in the *materiel* of war which American skill has achieved in the course of our long conflict.

We do not say that an Irish rebellion thus backed up could succeed. Much would depend upon the staunchness of the present British army, four-fifths of the rank and file of which are Catholic Irishmen. We offer neither prediction nor conjecture. But one thing is certain: such moral and material aid from the United States—the same in kind and measure—as was given by England to the Southern rebellion, would render it impossible to suppress the Irish rebellion without a sacrifice of tens of thousands of lives and millions of treasure; and for the time being would as nearly sweep the high seas of British ships as they have been swept of American ships. It would require on our part but an exact imitation of British conduct to bring upon England all this calamity.

But nothing of the kind will be done. There is not the slightest disposition upon the part of either our government or the native-born American people to give aid or comfort to this Fenian movement. They do not mean to put a straw in the path of any movement on the part of the British Government to vindicate its authority and save its own territory. That is the American idea of international duty—the American definition of the word "neutrality." It is stated that the Fenian organizations in the United States contain nearly two hundred thousand sworn members, all Irishmen. One would say that such a body of men, consisting mostly of voters, would have it in their power to exert a strong influence upon political parties and upon the government. Nothing of the kind shows itself. So far as the public mind takes any interest in these associations, it is unfavorable to them. It gives them neither respect nor sympathy. The law cannot interfere with them because they violate no law; but so far as it is understood that their designs are to foment and further rebellion against a government with which the United States is at peace, public opinion condemns them, and all the moral influence of this government is against them. Considering what provocations have been given by England for a different spirit, this respect for international justice is in the highest degree creditable to American character. The contrast should make every English cheek crimson.

The Uniformity of the Currency.

Four several attempts have been made by certain uneasy spirits among our bank officers to disturb the quiet, uniform and highly satisfactory working of the National Currency, by proscribing and otherwise causing a discrimination in the notes of the National Banks, not contemplated by the Banking Law, and all of which notes are already redeemable at the commercial centres named in the law—nine-tenths of them in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston. For two months or more a proscriptive plan or machine for assorting, sealing up and running home the country bank notes was in *secret* preparation, and early in August was matured and presented to the New-York Clearing-house Association. It was received, *and laid upon the table.* It was also presented to the Boston Clearing-house, and, we believe, unanimously rejected. It was also presented to the Philadelphia Clearing-house, and rejected by more than a two-thirds vote. Thus ended the *first* effort. The comparatively close vote in New-York encouraged a *second* attempt, after four or five weeks' delay, and on the 12th inst. the scheme was again brought into the Clearing-house, but immediately and by almost general consent thrown out as impertinent to the objects of the Clearing-houses. Then a meeting of Bank Officers, Local and National, was organized outside the Association. Forty-one Banks out of the sixty-six Banks in the city were represented. The leaders in the scheme refused to consult with the original National Banks, not in the Clearing-house, and succeeded by a vote of 29 to 12, in keeping the subject alive for a *third* attempt to force it on the majority. This attempt was made on the succeeding Tuesday, Sept. 19. Less than one-half the Clearing-house Banks were represented at the close of the meeting, when a *fourth* attempt was resolved upon, to be made through the old committee by privately canvassing the National and Local Banks for Tuesday the 26th of September. The result was, that thirty-nine Banks were willing to entertain *some* acceptable plan for assorting the National Currency, and a meeting was organized of the representatives of these Banks, then present. The old committee and the old plan were thrown overboard, and a new committee ordered to be selected by the Chairman for a *fifth* trial, on the basis of only thirty-nine banks in place of a general coöperation of all New-York, Philadelphia and Boston as originally contemplated. When this is to be made is now wholly uncertain. The whole affair was uncalled for; irrelevant to the banking law, and mischievous, if not mischievously intended, from the start, and its failure on Tuesday was even more complete, if possible, as a voluntary investment in New-York, than when it was rejected six or eight weeks ago as a Clearing-house obligation in all the three cities. The failure is, in one sense, the more signal because the movement being pushed to the extreme of a private and urgent canvass or drumming up of the banks to only consent to do *something or other* to disturb the working of the national currency, it has arrayed twelve or fourteen of the very best and most practical, as well as important in point of capital and deposits, of the Clearing-house Banks against it. They stand by National Bank redemption under the law. They stand by the perfect uniformity of the National Bank currency as against discrimination and discount; they stand by the country Banks who are faithfully providing for their notes at the commercial centres, and stand by the merchants, shopkeepers and business people generally of our great metropolis, who recognize this currency as equally national, equally sound, and having the same Treasury seal and pledge of faith and redemption as the greenbacks of the government themselves, and don't mean to be *shaved* on the one any more than on the other.

Esthetic Reporting—The French Paragraphists.

It must be confessed that the French nation, while it occasionally makes a mistaken conquest, (as in the case of Mexico,) and seems scarcely able to regulate its public affairs without leaning upon the strong arm of despotism, has yet a fine and excelling touch in some other things. Few people of the present day paint so well as Frenchmen, and the most ravishing ribbons and wall-papers come from France, while the most elegant little unmeaning bronzes and lamps, and parlor ornaments generally, are made there. French novels of society are very good, though French poetry is commonly very bad. As for comedies and other dramas, it is well known how we plunder the ingenious Gauls of them; and we think one might also steal a few notions of journalism from the same people. We do not mean to borrow the local *chronique;* that has been tried and has failed; and we have not much to learn from them in the grand treatment of events and questions; but they have a nice touch for penny-a-lining which might be studied to advantage here—a delicacy, a grace, a fitness that touches the incident and turns it, not into an item, but into literature.

Take, for example, the accounts we read in a Parisian paper of an execution and of a suicide.

A miserable man named PICOT was guillotined at Marseilles on the 2d of this month for the crime of murder, and the correspondent of the Parisian journal, who saw him die, sketches first the obscene and ferocious crowd waiting around the guillotine, and the arrival of the doomed man. Then he touches in carefully the appearance of the cart with PICOT in it, already more dead than alive, and supported on either side by priests, while the headsman, habited completely in black, rides in the same carriage beside the conductor. Then a few lines indicate the cordon of soldiers around the guillotine, with an officer of the tribunal to attest the execution of sentence. Then the master of his art says:

"The guillotine imprinted its lugubrious outline against the horizon, lighted now by the first rays of day.

A murmur proclaimed the arrival of the criminal; then a silence of death prevailed in the crowd.

PICOT was almost tumbled from the carriage. The ecclesiastics surrounded him, and addressed to him a few words—the last adieus of life to death. The assistants of the headsman carried, rather than supported him, along the esplanade of the guillotine. Behind him mounted a priest. A second or two later, the doomed man had expiated his crime. It was half-past five."

Here is nothing meretricious and nothing affected; the genuineness of the dramatic flavor in it is unquestionable. That last touch, "It was half-past five"—is it not fine? The thing is quite perfect in its way; and since these things must be published, it is quite worth while to do them well. The reporter of this execution was too great an artist to disturb the movement of the chief event by touching till afterward a simultaneous occurrence:

"It was not without a painful emotion that I observed in the front ranks of the crowd the mother of the victim of PICOT. This unfortunate was in a state of exaltation difficult to describe. She shrieked, 'Assassin! assassin! Give me his blood!' A policeman forced her to retire."

Sufficient, perfectly artistic, this. Neither more nor less could have been said, and nothing could have been so well said, sooner.

As for the suicide, it must be confessed that the French reporter has immense advantages in those instincts of his nation which prompt Frenchmen always to commit suicide in the most striking, picturesque and irreproachable manner. But at the same time, the originality of his own genius appears in the dispassionate calm with which he touches an essential particular, but dwells chiefly upon the general effect. He says:

"Yesterday, about midnight, a considerable crowd collected at the corner of the Rue Royale and the Rue Saint Honore. The throng had been arrested by the spectacle of a young man stretched lifeless on a bench before a café! The body lay in the attitude of sleep; the head was thrown heavily to one side; *the hands were gloved.* Some drops of blood fell slowly to the ground."

Here the artistic grace of fiction is made to wait upon a revolting fact, and we have a picture from romance in the daily newspapers. So far as it goes, neither BALZAC, nor SUE, nor DUMAS could have done it better.

Let us learn how the young man took his life. The café was to close at midnight, and the garçons came to tell the young man that he must go away. He answered that he was comfortable, and would not leave. The garçons continued to carry in the chairs and benches, and in the moment that they disappeared with the last seat but that he occupied, "the young man laid himself carefully down, drew from his pocket a pistol, applied it to his breast and fired it. His death was instantaneous." Nothing was found on his person to explain the motive of suicide.

We consider these things merely in their esthetic aspect. The sound of the *Ranz des Vaches* brings tears to the eyes of the Swiss, as is well known, and it is said that the soft chirruping click of the revolver was wont to conjure up pathetic associations of early days in the bosom of Arkansas men. So, also, such a picture of suicide may have a tender fascination for young men in Paris difficult to resist. Who would not die to have one's posthumous attitude so carefully studied and skillfully drawn for the public eye by a gifted literary artist? There is certainly peril in the power of such reporting, and one who, the other day, reproached the Jenkins of tragedy in Chicago for his too-winning portraiture of a fair assassin, cannot applaud his Parisian brother when he developes the pleasing features of suicide before a café. And yet we cannot help admiring his art, which after all is different from that known to Chicago, and which contributes, as we suggested, to make every part of a French journal a part of literature.

The Criminal Law---Friery's Case.

The conviction of JAMES CLARK as an accessory to the murder of HENRY LAZARUS, recalls to mind the case of FRIERY, and stimulates the public to inquire what probability there is that the most atrocious murder of the year will be adequately punished. The friends of the murderer not only maintain the certainty of his escape from justice, but facetiously declare that they will "run him for the Legislature," as a candidate from the Fourteenth Ward. Their confidence is based upon the fact that from one of the several courts to which the prisoner can appeal he may obtain a new trial. A new trial being granted, the evidence given at the former trial cannot be used, or read to the jury, but the witnesses must be produced by the people, and the case regularly proven as though no other hearing had ever taken place. And here the delays for which his counsel have striven come in to aid the prisoner, with those chances which time always brings forth. The chief witness, the bar-tender in the saloon kept by LAZARUS, is dead; another one of the witnesses has been convicted of a felony and sent to the State Prison; still another person, whose testimony is important, has disappeared and cannot be found. The absence of three witnesses would make it so difficult for the District-Attorney to prove his case, that the confident insolence of the murderer's friends is not without grounds. His escape might work more good than his execution, if the case should compel the Legislature to knit more tightly the meshes of the law. The chief utility of punishment is lost where convenient laws and pernicious precedents bring hope so prominently before the mind of the evil-doer. Any criminal who can command a little money has the power to delay the execution of his sentence for a year or more by appeals from court to court, when, if some technicality grants him a new trial, lapse of time may render it impossible to obtain a second conviction. Under ordinary circumstances, it is an excellent and merciful maxim that it is better to let ninety-nine guilty men escape rather than one innocent person should suffer wrongfully; but in this city, at the present day, it seems to us that the rule might be materially modified with beneficial results to the interests of the community.

We think some remedy might be found in restricting appeals and in the reorganization of our criminal courts, so that most questions of law could be decided on the spot as they arise in the course of a trial. In the United States Courts, in criminal cases, two Judges being present, no appeal lies from a decision made in the course of the trial where both agree. In case they cannot agree, a certificate of difference is granted and the point can be carried up. In Massachusetts three Judges of the highest court in the State sit for the trial of capital cases, and as there is no appeal, the fate of the accused is decided instantly and forever. Either of these plans might be adopted here with advantage. We have (aside from the Judges of the Supreme Court sitting in Oyer and Terminer,) two criminal Judges in this city, the Recorder and the City Judge. Let them be associated upon the trial of all capital felonies, and let there be no appeal where both are agreed in the decision of a point of law. Or give exclusive jurisdiction of such cases to some higher court, which shall be to the murderer a court of last resort.

CAMELS IN AMERICA.—Efforts are again being made to introduce the camel into this country for service on the great plains; and we understand that an agent will soon depart for the land of camels to make purchases for importation. We warmly approve of the scheme. They would be of the greatest benefit throughout the length and breadth of our enormous territory lying west of the Mississippi. Their habits and character adapt them to every part of it—to the desert plains this side of the Rocky Mountains, and the barren regions between that range and the Sierra Nevada. Where provender is scarce, where water is scarce, where the qualities of endurance and patience, and great capacity for labor and travel are required, there the camel is an invaluable beast of burden. They would be far more serviceable, far more economical, better fit for extensive use than are the ox-wagons and mule trains that are now employed on the plains. And not only in the barren regions we have mentioned, but in the long lines of travel down to Santa Fé, down to Arizona, down to Texas, and up by the head waters of the Missouri, the camel would be of the highest value. We believe there is profitable work for ten thousand of them west of the Mississippi River.

Some people may think that the Pacific Railroad, which, it is to be hoped, will be built before ten years, will do away with the necessity for camels. But, in reality, the Pacific Railroad would greatly enlarge the need for them. For what is the Pacific Railroad? A single thin thread stretched across a vast territorial surface—a thread on either side of which sweeps a thousand miles of our own land, where are many towns and settlements, many opportunities and prospects for traffic. On the line of the Pacific Railroad would be established depots, from which the camels would start on their long journeys southward and northward, bearing their burdens of goods and of travelers into hundreds of little towns, far, far away. If anybody thinks that other railroads than the Pacific will yet thread in many directions the mighty region of the Trans-Mississippi, we agree to it; but generation after generation of camels will have lived and died before that happens; and when it does happen, our camels will be of little less service to us than before. We hope, therefore, that this valuable oriental animal will be introduced to our occidental continent, as we are satisfied it will prove a benefactor, civilizer and producer of wealth.

THE LONDON DAILY NEWS.—Some days since we commented upon a paragraph which a Halifax telegram reported had appeared in a New-York letter to the London *News*, to the effect that hundreds of negroes had been murdered in the street, in pursuance of a conspiracy to reënslave the blacks, and that "the Abolitionists support Gen. BUTLER'S plan, which is to organize a black battalion in every county of the South," &c. An examination of our files of the *News* shows that the paragraph making these statements was quoted from the *Southern Christian Intelligencer* by the *News* correspondent, who neither indorsed them or made any comment on them, which is a very different thing from making them his own, as the telegraph represented that he did.

THE CHARGES AGAINST OUR CITY OFFICERS.—Gov. FENTON has decided that, in his opinion, the constitution and laws of the State give him full power to hear and decide upon the charges made against Mayor GUNTHER and others. The trial is to be transferred to this city, and will begin next Tuesday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

CONSUL DUDLEY ON TRADE.

THOS. A. DUDLEY, Consul at Liverpool, is here, this being his first visit to the capital since the war of the rebellion commenced. Mr. DUDLEY had an interview with Secretary MCCULLOCH to-day. He represents that the foreign importations this season will be enormous, and urges the Secretary of the Treasury to recommend to Congress an export duty on cotton, claiming that the constitutional prohibition can be overcome by levying an internal revenue duty of three cents per pound, with a drawback for home consumption which will not injure the home manufacture, but would apply only to that going abroad. Mr. DUDLEY says JOHN BRIGHT has no intention of visiting this country at present. The rumor of Mr. BRIGHT'S visit arose out of the fact that Mr. DUDLEY extended an invitation to Mr. BRIGHT, who subsequently declined it.

DECISION ON THE OATH FOR LAWYERS.

Judge JOHN W. UNDERWOOD, presiding in the United States District Court, now in session at Alexandria, Va., to-day rendered a decision upon the application of FRANCIS L. SMITH, Esq., a former member of the bar of Virginia, to be admitted to practice in the above-named court. Mr. SMITH asked to be admitted to practice on taking an oath that he had not aided the rebellion since he received his full pardon from the President, in June last, assuming that the act of January, 1865, requiring an oath that he had never aided the rebellion was an *ex post facto* law, and therefore unconstitutional, and that the pardon under the constitution absolutely canceled all former acts of disloyalty. Judge UNDERWOOD held that unless the applicant could take the oath required by the act of Congress above referred to—which Mr. SMITH says he cannot do—he could not be admitted to practice in that court. The petition was accordingly refused. This case decides a number of applications in which the same reasons are assigned for admission.

A SINGULAR NAVAL FUND.

It appears, from a showing in the Fourth Auditor's office of the Treasury, that over two million dollars have accumulated in the naval fund since 1798. This sum is made up of unclaimed balances due persons who have been employed in the naval service, and from fines for desertion, &c. It is proposed to fund this accumulated sum, and recommend the passage of an act establishing a home for those who have been injured for life whilst engaged in the naval service, the institution to be supported upon the interest of the naval fund.

STORIES ABOUT DAVIS.

It is not true, as reported, that application was made to the President and Secretary of War to permit JEFF. DAVIS to be taken to St. Louis to testify in the case of the rebel steamboat burners. In making a statement of the witnesses required by the defence, the counsel for the accused included the name of JEFF. DAVIS. The attention of the authorities here has not been officially called to the matter, but it is said the defendants' counsel will shortly urge the President to give an order to remove DAVIS to St. Louis for the purpose named. It is not at all probable that such an order will be made.

DEAN RICHMOND AND THE PRESIDENT.

DEAN RICHMOND had an audience with the President to-day of about an hour's duration, upon the policy of the Administration and the status of the New-York Democracy. The auditor expresses himself as being well pleased with what the President said, but what the latter said has not transpired.

THE TRIAL OF ENGINES.

The Navy Department expresses its determination to continue the dock trial of the *Winooski* and *Algonquin* until the test has been completed, as required by the contract, or Mr. DICKERSON admits his inability to complete it. As soon as the *Algonquin* is ready the test will be renewed.

RECEPTION OF COLORED TROOPS.

The grand reception of the First United States Colored troops will take place in the buildings lately known as Campbell Hospital, and no distinction will be made on account of color.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of Internal Revenue to-day were $950,000.

SOUTHERN POST-OFFICES.

The Post-office Department to-day ordered offices to be reopened at Lewisburgh, Greenbrier County, and Ashland, Hanover County, Va., and Pickens' Court House, S. C.

PROGRESS OF PARDON.

Among the incidents of the pardon-seeking throng to-day were two colored women and one colored man waiting to press upon the President their appeal for the pardon of their former master, a wealthy Virginia slaveholder. The following are the latest pardons granted by the President: Virginia—Robert Johnson, W. E. Taylor, Samuel Tyree; Tennessee—A. G. Mason; Kentucky—Colby Cowherd, R. R. Cowherd; North Carolina—Patrick Murphy, A. A. McRay; South Carolina—W. J. Keenan, T. N. Dawkins, R. J. Porter, J. Wensmith, Jas. Conner, P. E. Gillard, Wm. Ravenel, John S. Bratton, Alfred Huger, J. M. Frierson, Geo. W. Williams, Wm. E. Henry, Samuel McGowan, Jas. Fannan, Chas. McBeth, W. H. Wallace, Henry Gourdon, Edward Frost, John A. Ingalls, Jas. B. Carroll; Alabama—John Rowen, Geo. P. Beirne, John W. Malone, Daniel Pratt; Georgia—Mrs. Charlotte L. Cheves; Mississippi—Wm. Cooper, Mrs. Annie L. Davis; Louisiana—Mrs. C. M. Pritchard, R. W. Adams.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

The defence in the WIRZ trial, which began yesterday, opens rather stormily, several émeutes having already taken place. Mr. BAKER, counsel for WIRZ, continues very irritable, and renders severe rebukes from the Court frequently necessary. To-day it was developed that Mr. SCHADE, the other counsel for the prisoner, had been discovered improperly conveying a letter from the prisoner to his wife, which letter more nearly concerned Mr. SCHADE than any one else. The gentleman was warned by the court.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE TEST OATH.

A letter was recently addressed by some of the citizens of Charlotteville, Va., to President JOHNSON, prompted by the difficulties which surround them in relation to the approaching Congressional election. They appeal to him for counsel and advice as to their proper course of action. Being wholly uninformed as to whether the test oath will probably be repealed or modified so as to admit Southern members, they have thought it possible that he might enlighten them on the subject. They say their main purpose is to pursue that course which will be most likely to sustain him and his policy in the administration of the government. The Attorney-General to whom the letter was referred, replies that he is instructed by the President to say he has no means of knowing what Congress may do in regard to the oath, about which they inquire, than any other citizen; but it is his earnest wish that loyal and true men, to whom no objections can be made, should be elected to Congress. This, Mr. SPEED says, is not an official letter, but a simple expression of individual opinion and wish.

MAIL TRANSPORTATION TO BERMUDA.

The Postmaster-General has concluded an arrangement with Messrs. WAYDELL & Co., of New-York, for the transportation of the United States mails monthly, by steamship, between New-York, St. George, (Ber-

muda,) and St. Jago de Cuba. The steamer *Fah Kee*, the pioneer of the line, will leave New-York with the mails for Bermuda and St. Jago de Cuba on Tuesday next, Oct. 3, 1865, and thereafter a steamer will leave New-York regularly on the first of each month. The United States postal charge on letters transmitted by this line of steamers is ten cents the single rate, prepayment required. Postmasters will send letters for Bermuda, &c., intended for transmission by this line of steamers, to New-York for distribution.

COMMANDER OF THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

Commodore WM. RADFORD, recently commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, has been appointed Commandant of the Washington Navy-yard.

MUSTERED OUT.

Gen. VAN WYCK yesterday obtained an order from the War Department for the immediate muster out of his regiment—the Fifty-sixth New-York Veteran Volunteers, known as the Tenth Legion. He left for New-York to-night.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Il Poliuto" can hardly be termed a strong opera, although the music in many respects is of that open and general character which pleases the masses and should "draw." People, however, take the work for granted, and are "pleased calmly," as WALPOLE was with the statues at Florence. The opera was revived last evening for the purpose, we presume, of bringing forward Made. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI and Signor MASSIMILIANI. The *rentrées* of these tried and valuable artists were, we need barely say, entirely successful. The lady is in excellent condition, and in the second and third acts displayed that intensity of style and *abandon* for which she is famous. In the earlier scenes her voice did not appear to be thoroughly in command, and it was only in the splendid finale of the second act, and in the famous piece of the last, ("Sounds of Harps Angelical,") that she was at once impassioned and full toned. The acting of Mme. ZUCCHI was statuesque, graceful and spirited. It is always good.

Signor MASSIMILIANI was in admirable voice, and sang and acted with rare spirit. We have seldom heard this excellent tenor to greater advantage. Signor BELLINI was, of course, superb. The orchestra and chorus, too, were capital.

To-night the opera is handed over to our Brooklyn friends. "Faust" will be given.

HERRMANN.—The great prestidigitateur gives a performance at the Academy of Music (Fourteenth-street) to-night.

IRVING HALL.—This evening (Thursday) Mlle. PAREPA will appear for the last time but two prior to her departure for Boston and the East. To-morrow and on Saturday the final entertainments will be given—the company commencing in Boston on the 4th of October. The programme this evening is unusually popular and brilliant, introducing this superb artist in many of her best pieces. Mr. DANNREUTHER, the pianist, Mr. CARL ROSA, the violinist, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and a grand orchestra also assist.

HIPPOTHEATRON.—This thoroughly well managed, and equally well appreciated establishment has opened for the season. We place the fact on record, and can hardly do more—the attendance being of that plentiful and robustious character that means going early, staying late, and struggling for breathing room. Judging, however, from frequent bursts of irrepressible applause, we should say that the performances were fully equal to the best of last season. We shall seize the first opportunity of speaking of them with more explicitness.

HERRMANN IN BROOKLYN.—The second appearance of Mr. HERRMANN at the Brooklyn Academy of Music drew an immense audience, every seat in the house being filled half an hour before the rising of the curtain. The superb band of the Twenty-third Regiment discoursed choice operatic selections for awhile, after which the prestidigitater developed a programme of the most startling nature.

He appears at the New-York Academy to-night and in Brooklyn again on Friday.

ITALIAN OPERA TO-NIGHT.—The season in Brooklyn will be inaugurated to-night, the initial programme being "Faust," with the same cast as that which achieved so decided a success at our academy on Monday.

The Winooski and Algonquin.

[COPY.]

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 26th July for the competitive trials of the machinery of the steamers *Winooski* and *Algonquin*, to test the relative economy of fuel and power, we would state, that the trial commenced on Friday, 22d inst., and we respectfully make the following report:

Though not required by your letter of instructions to report upon the trial until the completion of the same, we believe it will be of interest to the department to know, at this time, the result of the first trial, which commenced for the purpose of ascertaining the relative economy of fuel.

The trial was commenced according to the programme of the Board of Civilian Experts. The fires were started at 10:15 A. M. of the 22d inst., were hauled at 4 P. M., and again started for the regular trial of 96 hours, and continued until brought to an abrupt termination by the bursting of the *Algonquin's* boiler feed-pipe, and the drawing of the fires from the boilers.

When the accident occurred, the experiment had lasted fifty-four hours and eight minutes; the whole duration was to have been ninety-six hours.

Owing to the accident we cannot give the results ascertained exactly in the manner recommended by the Board of Experts, but we can give the results as ascertained in the manner directed by your original order, and which we believe to be accurate.

In that order we were directed to run the engines several hours to bring the fires into steady action, and the machinery into proper working condition. We were then to commence the trial, noting the state of the fires; at the end of the trial we were to leave the fires, steam pressure, water level, &c., the same as at the commencement.

At the time of the bursting of the *Algonquin's* pipe the fires in the boilers of both vessels were in good condition, and the steam pressure and water level about the same as at the commencement. We consider that at 8 o'clock P. M., of the 22d inst., the engines of both vessels having been run about three hours from the commencement of the trial, the fires were in steady action, and the machinery in proper working condition.

From this time to 11 P. M. of the 24th inst., a few minutes previous to the breaking down of the *Algonquin* engine, is 51 hours, the mean results of which are as follows, namely:

	Winooski.	Algonquin.
Total time of trial in hours	51	51
Total number of revolutions of wheels	45,149	44,918
Total number of pounds of anthracite	80,400	79,239
Average No. of revolutions per minute	14.7546	14.6791
Average No. of pounds of coal per hour	1,576.5	1,553.7
Average pressure of steam in boilers	16.8	70.79
Average point of cutting off	0.476	0.111

According to the above figures, obtained from the log, which was accurately kept on both vessels, the economical performance of the machinery of each was equal.

At the time of the failing of the machinery of the *Algonquin*, the water in her boilers had reached a density which required "blowing off," and for the remainder of the trial she would have been subjected to a considerable loss of fuel on this account.

The *Winooski* easily runs the whole 96 hours without a necessity of this character.

The machinery of the *Winooski* worked throughout in the most satisfactory manner, showing it to be durable and reliable.

Its arrangement is the simplest and most convenient possible, and its economy of fuel equal to that given by the very complex design of the machinery of the *Algonquin*.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

Chief-Engineer ROBERT DANBY,
Chief-Engineer EDWIN FITHIAN,
Chief-Engineer MORTIMER KELLOGG.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Obituary.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

The morning papers announce the death of Hon. WM. J. DUANE, aged 85 years. He was Secretary of the Treasury under JACKSON, and resigned his office rather than consent to the removal of the deposits from the United States Bank.

Death of Hon. Wm. Bayles.

TAUNTON, Mass., Wednesday, Sept. 27.

Hon. WM. BAYLES, formerly member of Congress, died in this city, this morning, aged 89 years.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

How Far the Work of Reorganization has Progressed.

The New Companies Organized on a Paid Footing and their Localities.

What is Proposed for the Future by the Board of Commissioners.

The work of reorganizing the Fire Department of this city, on the basis laid down by the new Fire Law, is now materially progressing toward completion. The Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners have kept on their steady course of reorganization, on the basis laid down by the board, and are now considerably more than half done. The difficulties have been great, the work tedious and arduous, and the entire task one requiring great care and discrimination in the proper distribution and localization of the new force.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT

will eventually consist, as has already been stated in the TIMES, of thirty steam fire engines and ten hook and ladder companies, which force will lie below Seventy-first-street. To operate these machines and apparatus the board intend having a force of 480 men, besides the Chief Engineer and his assistants, each company requiring twelve men. The total salaries of this force will be as follows:

Chief Engineer	$3,000
Eleven assistant-engineers (each $1,200)	13,200
Forty foremen (each $800)	32,000
Forty assistant foremen (each $750)	30,000
Thirty steam engineers (each $900)	27,000
Forty drivers (each $700)	28,000
Thirty stokers (each $700)	21,000
Three hundred privates (each $700)	210,000
Total	$364,200

THE NEW COMPANIES

already organized by the board now number fifteen engine companies, and six hook and ladder companies, and they are as follows:

Metropolitan Steam-Engine Company, No. 1—WM. CORGAN, Foreman, in City Hall-place.

Metropolitan Steam-Engine Company, No. 2.—ROBT. ROBERTS, Foreman, in Eighth-avenue, near Forty-seventh-street.

Metropolitan Steam-Engine Company, No. 3—JOHN MCNEILL, Foreman, in West Seventeenth-street.

Metropolitan Steam-Engine Company, No. 4—THOS. MCCAULEY, Foreman, No. 38 Liberty-street.

Metropolitan Steam-Engine Company, No. 5—DAVID B. WATERS, Foreman, No. 196 East Fourteenth-street.

Metropolitan Steam-Engine Company, No. 6—JOSEPH J. MULLEN, Foreman, No. 100 Cedar-street.

Metropolitan Steam-Engine Company, No. 7—JOSEPH POYNTON, Foreman, corner of Chambers and Centre streets.

Metropolitan Steam-Engine Company, No. 8.—JOHN H. VAN TASSELL, Foreman, East Fifty-first-street.

Metropolitan Steam-Engine Company, No. 10—JOHN BUTTERBURY, Foreman, No. 28 Beaver-street.

Metropolitan Steam-Engine Company, No. 13—J. F. GIRAUD, Foreman, No. 99 Wooster-street.

Metropolitan Steam-Engine Company, No. 15—JAS. LITTLE, Foreman, No. 269 Henry-street.

Metropolitan Steam-Engine Company, No. 16—WM. SANDBEY, Foreman, No. 109 East Twenty-fifth-street.

Metropolitan Steam-Engine Company, No. 18—WM. H. HOUSNER, Foreman, No. 26 West Tenth-street.

Metropolitan Steam-Engine Company, No. 19—STEPHEN MITCHELL, Foreman, No. 227 West Twenty-fifth-street.

Metropolitan Steam-Engine Company, No. 20—HUGH BONNER, Foreman, No. 47 Marion-street.

Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1—WM. BRANDON, Foreman, No. 28 Chambers-street.

Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2—A. J. BRADY, Foreman, corner of Fiftieth-street and Lexington-avenue.

Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company, No. 3—JAMES TIMONEY, Foreman, East Thirteenth-street.

Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company, No. 4—MICHAEL SYNDER, Foreman, corner of Forty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company, No. 5—CHARLES O. SHAY, Foreman, No. 96 Charles-street.

Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No. 6—ABRAHAM C. HURD, Foreman, No. 180 Clinton-street.

Besides these companies there will be ready for active service five more steam fire-engine companies next week. They are as follows:

Metropolitan Steam-Engine Company No. 9—to be located in East Broadway, at Engine Company No. 2.

Metropolitan Steam-Engine Company No. 11—to be located in East Houston-street, at Engine Company No. 44.

Metropolitan Steam-Engine Company No. 12—to be located in William-street, at Engine Company No. 13.

Metropolitan Steam-Engine Company No. 14—to be located in East Eighteenth-street, at Hose Company No. 29.

Metropolitan Steam-Engine Company No. 17—to be located in Ludlow-street, at Engine Company No. 8.

Besides these there are now alterations being made in the premises at present occupied by Hook and Ladder Company No. 11, in Clinton-street; Engine Company No. 30, in Franklin-street; and in Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, in the same street. The board also contemplate erecting a new house at Nos. 8 and 8½ Stone-street, where Metropolitan Engine Company No. 10, will be eventually placed. Other contracts are also contemplated by the board, and they expect to put nearly the whole force in complete operation by the 1st of November.

There are now in course of completion four new steam fire-engines, two of the same class as Metropolitan No. 1, and two of the second class—one of the former having already arrived. Members of the board favor the introduction of a larger number of this second-class style, but it is not known yet what action will be taken. The board has also contracted for 30,000 feet of new hose—S. S. VANDERHOEF to furnish 15,000 feet, E. WARNER, Spruce-street, 10,000, and JOSIAH GATES, of Lowell, Mass., 5,000 feet—the same to be delivered as fast as manufactured. A new fire-bell has been placed in the Thirty-third-street tower.

The central telegraph office will soon be removed to Firemen's Hall, when every Metropolitan fire company below Fourteenth-street will be placed in direct communication with headquarters, thus enabling the commissioners and the Board of Engineers to hold more complete control over the entire department.

It will thus be seen that the board have performed a great deal of work since they actually took hold, and went at their task in earnest. The statement made in an evening journal, that many of the engines of the department were out of repair and the city left to the mercy of the flames, is totally incorrect. On the contrary, the Chief Engineer reports a greater number of effective engines now in use than ever before, and he considers the entire apparatus in very good order. The fifteen new companies have now machines in the most complete repair, they having gone through the workshop while the premises were being prepared for their accommodation.

VOLUNTEER COMPANIES DISCHARGED.

The following companies have been relieved from duty, and will be discharged in due course of time.

Engine Company No. 5, relieved Sept. 18, discharged Sept. 20.

Engine Company No. 7, relieved Sept. 18, to be discharged Oct. 25.

Engine Company No. 9, relieved Sept. 18, to be discharged Oct. 25.

Engine Company No. 11, relieved Sept. 25, to be discharged Sept. 25.

Engine Company No. 20, relieved Sept. 8, discharged Sept. 20.

Engine Company No. 22, relieved Sept. 8, discharged Sept. 20.

Engine Company No. 23, relieved Sept. 25, to be discharged Oct. 25.

Engine Company No. 24, relieved Sept. 18, to be discharged Oct. 25.

Engine Company No. 29, relieved Sept. 18, to be discharged Oct. 25.

Engine Company No. 40, relieved Sept. 18, to be discharged Oct. 25.

Engine Company No. 48, relieved Sept. 18, to be discharged Oct. 25.

Hose Company No. 8, relieved Sept. 8, discharged Sept. 20.

Hose Company No. 18, relieved Sept. 8, discharged Sept. 20.

Hose Company No. 28, relieved Sept. 11, discharged Sept. 20.

Hose Company No. 51, relieved Sept. 11, discharged Sept. 20.

Hose Company No. 56, discharged July 20.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, relieved Sept. 8, discharged Sept. 20.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, relieved Sept. 18, to be discharged Oct. 25.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, relieved Sept. 11, discharged Sept. 20.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 14, relieved Sept. 25, to be discharged Oct. 25.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 16, relieved Sept. 11, discharged Sept. 20.

Engine Companies Nos. 1 and 33 disbanded of their own accord on the accession of the present board, while Nos. 6 and 41 were disbanded by the board for rioting at a fire.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The regular afternoon session of the board was held yesterday.

COMMUNICATIONS

were received from the Chief Engineer, transmitting expulsion of HIRAM L. HAIGHT, Hose Company No. 7; also the resignation of certain members of said company, which were accepted; from H. PHILLIPS, of Truck Company No. 5, offering his resignation. Accepted; from Committee of Engine Company No. 5, relative to sale of property belonging to the company; from WM. R. W. CHAMBERS, relative to his stream-spreading nozzle; from PHEBE WHITE, preferring charges against Hose Company No. 33 for misconduct; from I. H. PERINE, asking to purchase Hook and Ladder Truck No. 1 for New-Dorp, S. I. From JOHN MULLANE, asking for new badge. From EDWARD ESLER relative to past services; from foreman of Engine Company No. 30, asking for leave to remove flag-staff; from members of Live Oak Exempt Association, asking for a location in the Eleventh Ward for their hand engine; from JOHN CALLAHAN, of Engine Company No. 10, offering resignation; from J. WYATT REID, calling attention to his "deluge pump;" from JOHN T. HALL and M. F. MESSENGER, declining appointments as firemen; from foreman of Engine Company No. 24, asking to withdraw expulsion return; from foreman of Metropolitan Engine Company No. 13, forwarding resignation of members. The resignations enumerated were accepted, and the other communications were referred to the appropriate committee.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Buildings and Supplies reported favorably upon giving contract for alterations to house of Engine Company No. 13 to WM. C. HARNED, for $1,275. Adopted.

The Committee on Apparatus and Hose recommended that the following awards be made for new hose: E. WARNER, 10,000 feet, at $1 55 per foot; S. S. VANDERHOEF, 15,000 feet, at $1 62 per foot; JOSIAH GATES, 5,000 feet, at $1 65 per foot. Adopted.

The Committee on Appointments and Discipline reported upon the expulsion of FRANCIS MAHEDY, foreman of Engine Company No. 31, and reversed said decision and ordering him to duty. Adopted.

The same committee also reported upon the organization of a new hook and ladder company, to be known as Metropolitan No. 6, to be stationed at house No. 180 Clinton-street, with the following members: Foreman, Abraham C. Hull; Assistant Foreman, Henry M. Jones; Driver, Peter Benjamin; Firemen, F. Reilley, C. L. Kelley, J. D. Thornton, E. McPhelan, J. Brown, Jas. Balantine, J. F. McLoughlin, J. Jackson and Jos. Donohue. Adopted.

The same committee also recommended the following appointments, &c.: W. Fogarty, as fireman, and Cornelius Bloodgood be promoted to Assistant Foreman of Engine Co. No. 10; Patrick Gough and John Leahy as firemen in Engine Co. No. 13; J. Este and Jos. Wright as firemen in Truck Co. No. 5; Peter Barns, John Nolan and George Jacobs, as firemen in Engine Co. No. 6. Adopted.

The Committee on Finance and Telegraph, recommended a draft being drawn on the City Chamberlain for ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, for expenses. Adopted.

MOTIONS.

Mr. ENGS moved that the premises lately occupied by Volunteer Engine Co. No. 5, in Ann-street, be given up, the Department having no further use for same. Adopted.

Mr. ENGS also moved that the Comptroller be notified that the department requires the premises No. 193 Fulton-street, and that he notify the tenants thereof accordingly. Adopted.

Mr. ENGS moved that a suitable building be erected on the premises No. 193 Fulton-street, for the accommodation of a new hook and ladder company. Adopted.

A motion was also adopted to erect a suitable building in Stone-street for a steam engine company of the first class.

Mr. BROWN moved that plans and specifications be prepared for altering houses occupied by Truck Company No. 18, No. 195 Elizabeth-street, and Engine Company No. 26, at No. 148 East Fifth-street. Adopted.

Mr. PINCKNEY moved that alterations be made forthwith in the following premises: Engine Company No. 3, in Sixty-eighth-street; Engine Company No. 46, in Thirty-seventh-street; Hose Company No. 33, in Fortieth-street; Hose Company No. 48, in Eighty-fifth-street. Adopted.

Mr. PINCKNEY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Apparatus and Hose be and they are hereby empowered to contract with the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company for the building of ten second-class steam fire-engines, to be completed as soon as practicable, for the use of this department.

After some slight discussion, the matter was finally referred to the Committee on Apparatus and Hose for consideration.

Mr. ABBE moved that the officers and members of Truck Company No. 11 be relieved from duty. Adopted.

The board then adjourned.

The Suicide on the Great Western Railroad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Monday, Sept. 25.

It was announced last week that a man whose name was unknown committed suicide, on Thursday night, in one of the berths of a sleeping-car, on the Great Western Railroad. His identity has been established. He proves to have been Hon. JOHN L. HARVEY, an eminent lawyer, of Dubuque, Iowa. He was a man of wealth, of professional distinction and of enviable social position. For two or three years past he has been subject to attacks of despondency, which amounted to insanity; and only a few days before his death he expressed to a friend his fears that he might commit suicide, as insanity was hereditary in his family. Under the advice of his friends, he consented to visit Boston and Brattleborough, Vt., for his health, and it was during his journey thither that he put an end to his existence. He lay upon an upper berth, and shot himself in the back of his head—the ball coming out just over his left eye. The pistol was found grasped tightly in his hand, but, although others were in the berths below and around him, no one heard the report of the pistol, nor was his death known until the arrival of the train at Suspension Bridge, some four hours afterward. Mr. HARVEY leaves a mother in Boston and a family in Dubuque to mourn his loss. His friends from Dubuque have arrived here to reclaim his body. He was about thirty-five years of age, and one of the ablest and most promising men of Iowa.

Base Ball.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

The game between the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, and the Harvard University Nine, was played on the Common, to-day, in the presence of 10,000 spectators. The Atlantics batted heavily, but fielded loosely. The Harvards fielded nicely and feel proud of their score. The score was, Atlantics 58, Harvards 22. CRANE led the score on the Atlantic side, obtaining no outs to 10 runs. FLAGG led the score for Harvard.

The Atlantics left here, to-night, for Hartford, to play the Charter Oak Club, there to-morrow, at 1 o'clock. Mayor LINCOLN, EDMUND STRINGHAM, Constructor HABTT and other public men, were on the ground during the games.

Counterfeits.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Sept. 26.

Counterfeit "fives" on the First National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., and on the First National Bank of Washington, D. C., were circulated here today. They are the first yet seen, and are well calculated to deceive.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

It is believed here that the report about counterfeit "fives" on the First National Bank of Washington, and the First National Bank of Indianapolis, is a mistake.

The notes of the First National Bank of Washington were printed from the first plate engraved, and some changes having been subsequently made, leads to the repetition of a report which has frequently been made before.

AN HONORABLE RECORD.—In the long list of brevet appointments just made by the President, we find the following:

To be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Volunteer Service: Brevet Capt. CLIFFORD THOMSON, United States Volunteers, for efficient services and gallant conduct at the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh, to date from March 13, 1865.

Col. THOMSON (who, by the way, is now a Major in the regular army,) is a New-York printer-boy, and has done his "regular sit" on a daily for months. Subsequently he was a reporter on the *Tribune*, where he was a universal favorite. When the First New-York Cavalry was raised, he joined as a private; but his printer lore soon brought him forward, and in due time he became a Lieutenant, and was made a member of Gen. PLEASONTON'S staff. He was with that distinguished cavalry officer all through the war, and saw a great deal of serious service. When not actually in the field, he was kept hard at work as Judge-Advocate, and in other positions requiring writing talents. His printer and other friends will congratulate him upon his honorable record. He is the brother of MORTIMER THOMSON, more generally known as "Doesticks."

NEW-YORK MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.—Owing to extensive repairs in the basement of the Spring-street Church, and the absence from the city of the President, A. A. STARR, Esq., the society did not hold its regular monthly meeting last evening. The next meeting will be held, as usual, in the lecture-room of the Presbyterian Church in Spring-street, near Varick, on the last Wednesday evening of October, at 7:30 o'clock. The subject of uniting with the New-York Academy of Science will come before the meeting. A paper will be read by Prof. HENDRICKSON, of the Grand-street School, on *Fungi*, and the question whether the *Volvocinea* belong to the animal or vegetable kingdom will be discussed. A number of rare and beautiful specimens may be expected on exhibition, and the public are respectfully invited to be present.

MALPRACTICE MURDER IN THE FIFTEENTH WARD.

Mysterious Marriage, Death and Preparations for Funeral at Midnight.

A Physician Makes a False Certificate and the Body is Taken Out of the City.

CAPT. NATANIEL R. MILLS IN PURSUIT.

Arrests by Coroner Wildey and the Police.

A mysterious marriage and death, on Tuesday night and yesterday morning, disclosed a startling case of malpractice which had occurred at Dr. GRINDLE'S private lying-in hospital, No. 6 Amity-place. The facts came to light yesterday afternoon, through a note signed "A Citizen," which was sent to the Wooster-street Police-station, informing Capt. MILLS that an undertaker took a coffin into No. 160 Laurens-street at daybreak yesterday morning, and that at noon the same coffin, marked "Tivoli," was removed from that house to the Hudson River Railroad depot, whence it was taken by the 1 o'clock train out of the city.

Acting upon this information, Capt. MILLS promptly sought Coroner WILDEY, and under the Coroner's orders sent a force of policemen to invest the house whence the coffin had been removed, and, armed with Coroner WILDEY'S warrant, himself took the next northward train in pursuit of the corpse. Coroner WILDEY, meantime, hastened to the suspected house, and having taken the landlady, Mrs. MARY JULIA ROLF, into custody, obtained from her the following affidavits:

Mary Julia Rolf, of No. 160 Laurens-street, sworn: I have known Dr. Grindle about a year; at about nine o'clock on Monday night he called upon me and asked if I would take a patient into my house; I replied that I would; he said that his patient had inflammation of the bowels; that she had been some time under treatment for that complaint, and that she had been troubled with it a great while; Grindle did not say anything in reference to the patient having had a child; he said that his wife would bring her to my house at once; at about ten o'clock on Monday night Mrs. Grindle and deceased came in a carriage, and deceased left the vehicle and walked to her room; she was put to bed shortly afterward, and Mrs. Grindle remained with her during the night; Mrs. Grindle requested me to send for a physician, and I summoned Dr. Edward Fields, of No. 42 Charlton-street; he responded, and attended the deceased until the time of her death, at about a quarter past two o'clock this morning; Dr. Grindle came occasionally to see the deceased before she died; at about half past six last night Mrs. Grindle came to my house in company with James J. Hicks; they went up stairs and remained about ten minutes, when Mrs. Grindle came down in great haste and inquired of me whether she could find a minister; she then went out, and soon returned with Dr. J. K. Wardle, with whom she went up stairs, there remaining about fifteen minutes, when I went up and learned from deceased that she had been married by the clergyman; while I was up stairs Mr. Hicks told me that deceased was his bride; she said that about a fortnight ago she had a miscarriage; I have recently had two cases of confinement and about twenty cases of miscarriage in my house; subsequent to the death of deceased, Mr. Hicks left to see Dr. Grindle and get an undertaker; Grindle came afterward, and the undertaker procured a certificate, and the body of deceased was removed at about half-past twelve this afternoon.

Dr. Edward Fields, of No. 42 Charlton-street, sworn: Having been called to see the deceased, I visited her about 12 o'clock, or before that hour, at No. 160 Laurens-street; she was very pale and her pulse beat at over 160; her respiration was above 40 and her voice was very feeble; she complained of intense pain in the intestines, saying that she had peritonitis of the bowels; her tongue was moist; she had been leeched; I asked Mrs. Rolf whether another physician had been in attendance, and she replied in the negative; I saw deceased again at about 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, and learned of her death this morning; I gave a certificate stating that deceased died of peritonitis.

Samuel H. Benedict, Jr., of No. 60 Carmine-street, sworn—I am an undertaker, doing business at the above place; at about 10:15 o'clock I went to No. 160 Laurens-street and saw deceased, who was a woman of about 21 years of age; I put the body into a coffin and took it to the Thirtieth-street Hudson River Railroad depot; the arrangements for the funeral were made by a Mr. Hicks, whom I learned to be the husband of the deceased.

Having taken these depositions, leaving Mrs. ROLF'S house in the keeping of a number of Eighth Ward policemen, Coroner WILDEY, accompanied by his assistants, Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., and GEORGE H. MACKEY, Esq., went to Dr. GRINDLE'S dwelling, and there found the servants in charge of four patients, and on searching the house saw many evidences of the peculiar practice in which Dr. GRINDLE was engaged. Dr. and Mrs. GRINDLE were absent; but they reached home early in the evening, and were at once taken into custody, and the keys of the house were given to the police.

Dr. GRINDLE was sent to the Wooster-street Police-station, and there incarcerated.

Rev. J. K. WARDLE, the clergyman who innocently performed the marriage ceremony, is the esteemed pastor of the Greene-street Methodist Episcopal Church, and was probably summoned at the request of Dr. GRINDLE'S victim, as she had known him while he was pastor of a church in Ellenville, in Ulster County. She was from Bearsville, in that county, and her name was LUCY SAGENDORF. JAMES J. HICKS, the bridegroom, was from Buffalo. He accompanied the corpse, yesterday afternoon, and is probably under arrest, and is, we dare say, to be examined by Coroner WILDEY to-day.

We understand that the Coroner will call Dr. FIELDS to account for non-compliance with the requirements of the law in omitting to state the indirect cause of death in granting his certificate.

THE PRIZE RING.

Sweeney vs. Porter—Sweeney Victorious.

From the Philadelphia Press, Sept. 27.

A JAMES SWEENEY and ROBERT PORTER were lately matched against each other to fight for $400, at catch weights, and yesterday was the day appointed for its decision. Both men reside in the neighborhood of Germantown road and Master-street, and are nearly the same weight, though PORTER has a little the advantage in both weight and height, and is somewhat older than SWEENEY. They have both been in training, and have taken every pains with their physical condition. The place of fighting was at Edge Hill, about eleven miles from the city, and the ground was reached about 6 o'clock, but much time was wasted in fixing the ring and choosing a referee. At length everything was fixed and the men were prepared for their work, SWEENEY attended by JAMES ELLIOTT and JOHN MACKEY, PORTER by JAMES DUNN and BUTTE RILEY. The betting was in favor of PORTER, before the men went to the scratch, but ere many rounds were fought the odds were in favor of SWEENEY, and at length two and three to one went a begging, the Porter stock being, like some oil stocks, badly depreciated.

PORTER got first blood and first knock-down, but SWEENEY kept punishing terribly, quickly closing one eye entirely, and the other fast following suit, and his nose laid open on the bridge and spread to treble its usual proportions, losing his strength and stamina, and being terribly demoralized. The cry of "Police" was given twice, and on the end of the fifteenth round, which made the fight last thirty-eight minutes, PORTER was hurried from the ring to his coach, and moved from the ground. The referee ordered his return, and gave his friends ten minutes to place him in the ring. At the end of this time, SWEENEY, never having quitted the ring or his corner, was declared the winner by Mr. THOMAS CARR, who was mutually chosen referee by the two principals. The ring was at once deserted, and some countrymen appeared, armed with clubs and shot-guns. A stampede was made for the station, and those in carriages and wagons started in all directions. About thirty were arrested by a party of extemporized preservers of the peace, headed by the Sheriff of Montgomery County, who were armed with pistols, clubs, &c. Another party of nineteen were arrested in a by-lane, and taken to a county tavern. The sheriff fired two shots at one man, and some eight or ten were fired in all, but no one was hurt. After a detention of about an hour, the Sheriff made a speech to the law-breakers, and then dismissed them, with a caution against ever again entering Montgomery County for any similar purpose. The men who were held at the tavern were also discharged, and the fun-seekers got back to the city in all kinds of ways and at different hours. The fight lasted fifteen rounds, and occupied thirty-five minutes.

A great number of the New-Yorkers were present, including the once well-known GEO. H. SUSE, the ("veritable GEORGE") COLBERT, NOBLE, and many more. About three hundred men were present in all.

The Turner Prize-Fight.

A meeting of the backers of the Turners and their adherents was held at 4 P. M. yesterday, at the house of ANDREW BRUMACHER. A crowd of ruffians were in attendance to carry out any hint of the MILLER and HASTINGS party, and Jack's friends being in the minority, as one to fifty, were glad to save their bacon at the expense of the money.

Mahogany Hall MCKEOWN, the unprincipled Referee, unblushingly stuck to his decision, although it was proved that he was never appealed to, but actually called BILLY DWYER, JIM'S second, to him, and told him to claim foul. This can be testified and sworn to. COLBERT is in possession of a letter written by MCKEOWN, telling him of JIM TURNER'S being sick, and not fit to fight, and a determination on the part of HASTINGS to save the money by an arrest. This was a ruse to win the confidence of the New-York party, and secure their consent to his being appointed referee, and carry out the purposes of his employers.

"Caddy" MILLER and NED HASTINGS. It can be proved that NED HASTINGS was the rascal who applied for the arrest of the two TURNERS, and had the warrant made out by Alderman JONES for that purpose. It is also asserted that he procured the arrest of the man BUTLER, against whom he was matched to fight for $1,000 some months ago, and thus obtained the money he was unable to fight for.

ANDY BRUMACHER, the stakeholder, has decided to retain the stakes for thirty days, in order to give a chance for the parties to come to some arrangement—either to fight for it or draw.

The crowd of roughs collected together by NED HASTINGS, who keeps a low house on Vine-street, were intent on finishing up JIM ELLIOTT, who chastised HASTINGS on Monday. They were urged to their purpose by every means, but no one seemed willing to commence the play by "belling the cat," and no doubt a serious affray was thus prevented, in which more than one life would have been lost. The organization were armed with pistols and knives, the latter open in their hands, and the champion escaped his intended death, and may yet meet in the championship DAVIS, who is backed by BRUMACHER, the stakeholder in the present affair, against ELLIOTT.

COLBERT offered to back JACK TURNER by putting up another $1,000, and make the stakes $2,000 a side, and fight in a week; but, after much windy nonsense, HASTINGS did not appear to be able to raise $50, as MILLER appears to be sick of his connection, having to put up an extra $25 above his share of the last $500, and also HASTINGS' half of the $36 they had to pay for the ropes and stakes, his friend "Oyster Jack" not being willing to credit him.

The New-York party, consisting of COLBERT, the "Veritable" GEORGE SUSE, WM. VARNEY, MACKEY, ELLIOTT, and some five or six true friends belonging to this city, left BRUMACHER'S rum-mill, followed by curses both loud and deep.

All the money bet and deposited in the hands of the HASTINGS party has been given up to their friends, and fifty dollars bet by ELLIOTT, on Saturday night, on the "first knock down," has been given against him, although no knock-down was given by either man during the fight.

The allusion to Messrs. SENOIR and CROPPER, as well as to JACK TURNER'S wife, were mistakes, and we are glad to rectify them.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. Benj. F. Butler, U. S. A.; Hon. W. W. Wright, Geneva; Judge Tracey, Philadelphia; J. B. Roberts and party, South Carolina, and Dr. A. E. Helmers, New-Orleans, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Santos Gattenes, Aspinwall; Baron De Wittratdz and lady, Baltimore; J. A. Garcia and family, Peruvian Minister; Asta Buruaga and family, Chili; and H. A. Mitchell, U. S. N., are among the late arrivals at the Grammercy Park Hotel.

Bogus foreign perfumes infest the market. The real cannot be imported on account of the enormous duty. Meanwhile, PHALON'S "Night-Blooming Cereus," which would beat them out of the field even under a free-trade system, is everywhere in urgent demand.—*Geneva Courier.*

Bradbury's Superior Pianos "the Best."—Pronounced **"The Best"** by the most renowned artists. **Superior** in tone, touch, power, **Durability** and elegance of finish. Warerooms Nos. 427 and 425 Brooome-st., corner of Crosby. Call or send for circular.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

Weston's
METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEG.
Send for a Pamphlet.
Depot No. 706 Broadway, New-York.

Possesses Every Merit Claimed for It.—
CLOCK'S MAKES THE HAIR SOFT, GLOSSY, AND LUXURIANT. EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER.

It is the only known restorer of color and perfect hair dressing combined. Delicately perfumed. Requires no washing or preparation before or after its use. If, after a fair trial, this does not prove the best Hair Restorative before the public, the money will be refunded. Sold wholesale and retail at H. T. HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Squire & Lander, No. 97 Fulton-street,
Offer for sale DIAMONDS, 18-CARAT GOLD WATCHES, CHAINS, and all kinds of JEWELRY, ENGLISH STERLING SILVER WARE, at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

Second-hand Safes,
In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

The Gay World, the Business World, THE PROFESSIONAL WORLD, THE YOUTHFUL WORLD, THE ECONOMIC WORLD, ALL THE WORLD, are invited to
GENIN'S, No. 513 BROADWAY,
there to inspect all that is dashing, graceful, useful, special, debonnair and sumptuous in
THE HAT FASHIONS OF THE DAY.
Children's and young ladies' fancy Hats and Bonnets, infants' Hats, gentlemen's dress and Soft Hats, boys' and youths' Hats and Caps, Military Chapeaux and elegant Furnishing Goods, all manufactured for the present season, and marked at
MODERATE PRICES.
The most diversified and tasteful stock in the United States.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer
Renews the Hair.
Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer
Restores gray hair to the original color.
Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer
Prevents the hair from falling off.
Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer
Makes the hair soft and glossy.
Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer
Does not stain the skin.
*Hall's Veget

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building.)
Near WALL-ST.,

have in all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, 500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

IMPORTANT TO
HOLDERS OF U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1865.

I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to commence, on the 25th inst., the payment of the coupons for the Five-Twenty Bonds falling due on the 1st of November. When coupons are presented in numbers of thirty (30) or more, they must be accompanied by a schedule for examination, when checks will be given for them in the order in which they are received, as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

Parties holding one or more coupons of the above loan can obtain the gold or its equivalent in currency at our office. Persons residing out of the city may forward their coupons by express, and we will remit on receipt.
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS, No. 36 Wall-st.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Unite States Government Securities purchased and for sale.

E. R. McILVAINE

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

SAML. BORROWE, CHAS. R. COSTER, THOS. E. DAVIS, Jr.

BORROWE, COSTER & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 19 New-st., and Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

No. 24 Pine-st.

WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA and JAMES GOLDIE, agents.

Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.), available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$2,000,000. SURPLUS.....$1,200,000.

This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1865.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT ENTITLED "An act to provide for a final distribution of the funds held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department belonging to the creditors of insolvent banks and bankers," passed April 10, 1850, notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding circulating notes of THE LAKE MAHOPAC BANK, an individual bank located at Mahopac, Putnam County, that the said notes must be presented at this department for payment within six months from this date, and that any of such circulating notes which shall not be presented within the time specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds of the said bank in the hands of the Superintendent.

The said notes will be redeemed at the NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK of Albany, on behalf of the Superintendent.

EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 226, Laws of 1850, and 476 Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, a banking association located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE BANKING ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 574, 586, 47, 587, 573, 561, 211, 346, 392, 496, 96, 250, 122, 500, 7, 141, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 42 Exchange-place, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Board of Directors have ordered an additional Twenty-five Per Cent. to be declared payable to the holders of record THIS DAY, of the Four Millions of Scrip Stock issued Aug. 30, 1865, subject to all the terms and conditions thereof.

The Scrip Transfer-books will be closed TUESDAY, Sept. 19, and reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, and new Scrip certificate will be ready for delivery on and after said date, on the surrender of the original scrip.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 12 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders takes place on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October, at this office between the hours of 12 A. M., and 4 P. M. on that day.

JOHN A. DIX, President.
CHARLES TUTTLE, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO BONDS, known as the "School Bonds of 1854," are hereby notified that said Bonds will be redeemed in United States gold coin at our office, at maturity, Nov. 1, 1865. Interest on the above bonds will cease from and after the above date.

LEES & WALLER, No. 36 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1865.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—A GENtleman who has been engaged for six years in a prominent banking house in a Southern city, and is possessed of capital and a thorough knowledge of the business, wishes to associate himself with a firm in New-York—members of the regular board—to engage in the banking and brokerage business. Address BANKER, Box No. 4,574 Post-office, New-York City.

LAND WARRANTS AND AGRICULTURAL Scrip bought and sold by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 17 Wall-st., (late of No. 76.)

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON, London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 68 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, JR., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

UNITED STATES 5-20 COUPONS.

UNITED STATES COUPONS, due Nov. 1, 1865, cashed in gold, by MANN & BRUNDAGE, No. 38 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-York will take place at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., to decide upon the reduction of the capital stock of the company to $600,000.

The transfer books will close on the 3d day of October.
(Signed) J. F. SCHEPELER,
C. HOLZAPFEL,
H. R. BALTZER,
EMIL SAUER,
WM. F. DRAKE. } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Highgate Petroleum Company of New-York will take place at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of October the Capital Stock of the Company to $300,000.

The transfer books will close on the 3d day of October.
[Signed] L. F. SCHEPELER,
CHAS. HOLZAPFEL,
WM. F. DRAKE,
WM. F. HEINS. } Trustees.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE Commissioner of the French Naval Division, that sealed proposals will be received up to SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at the Consulate General of France, No. 7 Bowling-green, for supplying funds for the service of said Naval Division in New-York, reimbursement to be made in drafts upon the Treasury of France, at Paris.

The conditions to be complied with can be seen either at the office of the frigate *Themis* or at the Consulate General of France.

L. BORG,
Acting Consul-General of France.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST mortgage bondholders of the Vermont Valley Railroad Company will pay the coupons of Oct. 1, 1859, on and after SATURDAY, Sept. 30, 1865, upon presentation of the same at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls, Vermont. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz: From the 30th day of September to the 30th day of October, at the National Park Bank, in the City of New-York, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls.

Dated Sept. 20, 1865.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1865.

I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETARY of the Treasury to commence, on the 25th inst. the payment of the Coupons for the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, falling due on the 1st of November. When coupons are presented in numbers of thirty (30) or more, they must be accompanied by a schedule for examination, when checks will be given for them in the order in which they are received, as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN R. R. CO.,
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1865.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, No. 4, due Oct. 1, will be paid (less government tax) on presentation at the Company's Office, No. 37 William-st., New-York, on and after that date.

HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 23, 1865.

COUPONS OF ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD First Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, free of government tax.

JAS. BERDAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY,

THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1, 1865, ON the first mortgage bonds of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company will be paid at maturity, on presentation of the coupons, at Continental Bank, New-York City.

O. WELCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 22, 1865.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD Income Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1865, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, on and after that date, less government tax.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA.—The Seven Per Cent. Land Mortgage Coupons of this company, due October 1, will be paid—less United States tax—at the Broadway Bank, New-York.

J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—AT A LIBERAL DISCOUNT, CITY Railroad bonds, also, 42d-st. and Grand-st. Ferry, Broadway and 7th-av., Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry, and East Broadway and Battery Railroad stocks. Apply to S. R. JACOBS, No. 1 New-st., corner of Wall-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the city of Jersey City, N. J., due Oct. 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date at the Tenth National Bank, No. 240 Broadway.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, due 1st October, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1865.

REMOVAL.—THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE Company, (late No. 32 Wall-st.,) have removed to No. 153 Broadway, third door above Liberty-street.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 7.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of this company have declared the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, inst., payable, free of government tax, on and after Oct. 16, prox., at the Banking-house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, to the shareholders registered in that city; and by the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh. The transfer books will close at 2 o'clock P. M., Sept. 30, inst., and will reopen Oct. 17, prox.

By order of the board.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1865.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend on the capital stock, as increased, of Four (4) Per Cent., out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and Two (2) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st October next.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 22d inst., and reopened on the morning of the 9th October next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the directors of the Panama Railroad Company have resolved to issue the reserved stock of the company, amounting to two millions of dollars, to be distributed among the shareholders as may appear on the books of the company at the close of business on the 22d inst., in the proportion of two shares for each five shares then held.

Certificates of new stock will be ready for delivery on and after THURSDAY, Oct. 5.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of U. S. Government tax, has been declared payable 10th October next to the stockholders of this company, or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such at the closing of the Transfer Books. The Transfer Books will be closed on Monday, Oct. 2, and reopened on Wednesday, Oct. 11.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1865.

THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM Company will pay a dividend of Ten Per Cent. on and after MONDAY, Oct. 2. Transfer books will close on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, and reopen on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4. By order.

P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

Allowed on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made now or on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.

M. O. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1 Third-avenue.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, COMMENCING OCT. 1.

Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, Prest.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNment tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,200,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent on large sums. Money deposited on or before Oct. 1 will bear interest from that date.

EDEN T. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery—Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five percent on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHARLES PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner of 42d-st.—Open daily, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays and Mondays to 8 P. M. Interest six per cent. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-third-street from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment, in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First.* That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Joseph C. Skaden, Esq., our chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-st., (room No. 37) in this city, on or before the eighteenth day of October, 1865; and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of October, 1865, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at eleven o'clock A. M. *Second.* That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the thirty-first day of October, 1865. *Third.* That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-third-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-third-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and *Fourth.* That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of November, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, September 14, 1865.
JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
BENJAMIN GALBRAITH,
JOSEPH N. BARNES. } Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the land, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, that we have completed our estimate and appraisal in the above entitled matter, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a General Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1865, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed—and that a copy of our said report has been deposited in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, at Nos. 32 and 34 Chambers-st., (Room No. 20,) for the inspection of parties interested therein.—Dated New-York, Sept. 13, 1865.

ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
HENRY L. HOGUET. } Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE W. C. NIXON and CARLINE EMMA, his wife, plaintiffs, against CHARLES H. NIXON, Trustee of the property, &c., of the estate of John C. Nixon, deceased, Mary Nixon, Mary Louise Nixon, Louise Charlotte Brown, Ida Emma Nixon and Ann, wife of Thomas Marsden and said Thomas Marsden, defendants. Summons for relief. (Com. not served.) To the the defendants Ann, wife of Thomas Marsden and said Thomas Marsden: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in said city, on the twenty-seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, number forty-one Park-row, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—DATED NEW-YORK, Sept. 26.

SHEARMAN & REDFIELD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
[U. S. Rev. Stamp, 50 cents.]
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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MARY JANE SALMON, plaintiff, against CORNELIUS SALMON, defendant.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.) 50 cents Rev. Stamp, Aug. 31, 1865. D. and F.—To the defendant Cornelius Salmon.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the City and County of New-York, at the Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at their office, No. 19 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1865.

DICKERSON & FISHER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 13 Chambers-street.
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STATIONERY.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keyp" National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 383 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 283 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WARPBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WARP-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the
Model barge Mallisan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.

For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the
Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registered 62 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 336 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 567 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. J. Adams, registered 667 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 260 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 462 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 361 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer, Dick Fulmto No 2, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cernie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chasolo, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 224 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Skipper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.

All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT. 12, AT 12 M., FOR THE
Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. Thomas, registered 511 to a.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 361 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 502 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 96 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.

All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

NOTICE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1865.

All boats, &c., at New-Orleans and Mobile, for which bids are not accepted, will be offered at public auction, at New-Orleans at that place on SATURDAY, the 7th day of October, and those at Mobile at that place on MONDAY, the 16th day of October. Due notice will be given of precise hour and locality of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF WHISKY.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY,
FORT MONROE, Va., Sept. 21, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) are invited and will be received by the undersigned at this depot until 12 O'CLOCK M. ON THE 13TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1865, for the sale of one thousand seven hundred and fifteen (1,715) barrels of whisky, more or less, as follows, viz.:

LOT NO. 1.—Consisting of ten hundred and sixty-seven (1,067) barrels of Rectified Whisky, originally inspected in April, May and June, 1864, and January, 1865, containing about forty-two thousand three hundred and forty-five (42,345) gallons. Proposals for ten (10) barrels and upward of this lot will be received.

LOT NO. 2.—Consisting of four hundred and sixty (460) barrels of Pure Copper Distilled and Superior Bourbon Whisky, originally inspected in February, 1865, containing about eighteen thousand four hundred and ninety-eight (18,498) gallons.

Proposals for five (5) barrels and upward of this lot will be received.

LOT NO. 3.—Consisting of one hundred and twenty (120) barrels Pure Rye Whisky, originally inspected in February, 1865, containing about four thousand eight hundred (4,800) gallons.

Proposals for three (3) barrels and upward of this lot will be received.

LOT NO. 4.—Consisting of sixty-three (63) barrels pure old Rye Whisky, originally inspected in February, 1865, containing about two thousand five hundred and twenty (2,520) gallons.

Proposals for two (2) barrels and upward of this lot will be received.

LOT No. 5.—Consisting of five (5) barrels pure Old Bourbon Whisky, originally inspected June, 1864, containing about (180) one hundred and sixty-three gallons.

Proposals for one (1) barrel and upward of this lot will be received.

The whisky was originally selected with great care, and is all pure and of prime quality. The rectified was designed for issue to troops in the field, and the Bourbon and Rye for sales to officers, and are equal if not superior to any whiskies now in the market; has all been regauged within the past month, and is in excellent order, packages being of the best quality.

Samples of the whisky can be seen and blank proposals can be obtained at the offices of the following-named officers of the Subsistence Department, viz:

Col. H. F. CLARKE, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S., New-York.
Brev. Brig.-Gen. THOS. WILSON, C. S., Baltimore, Md.
Major GEORGE BELL, C. S., Washington, D. C.
Capt. THOMAS C. SULLI

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE HOMESTEAD farm of Peter P. Voorhis, deceased, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The said farm is located in the pleasant village of Plainfield, N. J., on the line of the Central Railroad, within seven minutes' walk of the depot, and contains about 36 acres of arable land in a high state of cultivation.

The dwelling is a new, square-built frame house, with cupola, and contains 15 fine rooms and good cellar. The house stands about 120 feet from the street, (Broadway,) with a fine avenue leading to it, on each side of which are beautiful evergreens and other ornamental and shade trees. There is a well of very cool water, and a cistern, connected by pipes with pumps in the kitchen.

The out-buildings consist of a large barn, granary, carriage-house and cow-house, with shed, all in good order. The whole premises are well watered by a beautiful brook, which runs through the same on the eastern side of the dwelling.

The distance from New-York City is only 24 miles, with the best of railroad facilities at reasonable rates of commutation.

Also, to be sold at the same time, a wood lot, lying within one mile of the village, well timbered and conveniently located, containing about 3 acres of land.

For further particulars, inquire of Mrs. PHEBE J. VOORHIS, administratrix, on the premises, or of PETER VOORHIS, office Panama Railroad Company, No. 28 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—A farm on the bank of the Hudson River, opposite Catskill, and about one mile from the depot, Oak Hill Station. It contains about 200 acres of excellent tillable land in a good state of cultivation. During the past year a new farm-house has been erected, and there are a fine barn and hay-press on the place. Directly on and overlooking the river in view of the Catskill Mountains, no location on the east bank of the river is more desirable. The elevation over and frontage on the river afford eligible sites for building. Also, a farm about three miles from the City of Hudson, on the Claverack Creek, containing 100 acres—a desirable farm under good cultivation. For terms, &c., apply to S. L. MAGOUN, at Hudson, N. Y., or to JOHN E. GILLETTE, No. 419 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 60 acres; has a river front of 3,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2½ miles from a station where all the trains and steamboats stop. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM of 100 acres, 13 miles from New-York, on the New-Jersey Railroad, and within 10 minutes' drive of the depot at Rahway, from whence there are 13 trains daily to New-York; one-third wood, balance in a high state of cultivation; one peach and three apple orchards; also, a large number of cherry, quince, plum and pear trees of the finest kinds of fruit, in full bearing; commodious dwelling, barns, stables and carriage-house. Price, $14,000. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to J. De Graw's Hotel, Rahway, N. J., or THOMAS STEWART, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE TWO-STORY and attic house on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs.; price $4,000; also a similar house on Clifford-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs.; price $4,000.

Also two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av.; price $2,500 each.

Also, a cottage-house and vacant lots on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av.; price $2,500.

Also the tenement-house No. 93 Gold-st.; price $4,500. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 374 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Price, $10,000.

Also, a two-story cottage house on 4th-av., between 86th and 85th sts. Price, $4,500.

Also, the tenement houses Nos. 161 and 163 Lewis-st., front and rear. Price, $26,000.

Also, a valuable leasehold property, No. 138 East Broadway, running through to Division-st. Price, $9,500. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON the east bank of the Hudson, 2¼ miles north of Fishkill, and one mile south of Carthage Station, containing 43¾ acres, with extensive water front and fine view up and down the river. On the premises is a commodious house, built of brick, stuccoed, with French roof, having the usual conveniences of a first-class house; the outbuildings are mostly of brick, quite extensive and conveniently arranged. For further particulars apply to R. P. HART, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF 60 ACRES, one and a quarter miles from the depot at Plainfield, N. J. House large and in very good order, well situated, and has a splendid view; barns and outbuildings in good order; apple orchards, one young, the other in bearing; plenty of small fruit. Land in a very good state of cultivation, well fenced and watered; in short, a very complete country residence, with farm combined. Can be bought with crops and stock. Terms easy. Address or inquire of WM. D. GARRISON, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE AT BAY RIDGE, L. I.—NINE acres of land, beautifully located at Bay Ridge, near the Narrows, and adjoining the elegant country seat of J. A. Perry, Esq. On this property is a beautiful grove of timber. The property is admirably suited for a gentleman's country residence, or could be divided into several plots suitable for villas. This land is within one hour's ride of the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE LOW—One hour per New-Jersey Central Railroad; mile and a-half from depot; contains 62 acres cleared and running stream and fish-pond; southern exposure; dwelling, coach-house with billiard-room, barns, ice-house, &c., new; great quantities of fruit and vines. For full particulars apply at STEINWAY & SONS, 14th-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, ABOUT 12 acres, handsomely situated on the river, commanding one of the finest views between New-York and Albany; is capable of indefinite improvement, or would make a handsome place with moderate expense; it would accommodate four parties wishing to build together, there being three handsome sites for buildings. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—TWO in Union-st., between Court and Smith; all modern improvements; price $7,000; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, No. 293. Also, two frame houses in Ryerson-st., filled in with brick; all modern improvements; 12 rooms in each house; price $4,500; terms easy. Apply at No. 152 Ryerson-st. P. WILLIAMS.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Possession 1st of November, or sooner; a four-story brick and brown-stone house in 16th-st., near Irving-place, completely furnished; it has a fine billiard-room, and one of Phelan's best tables, and a fire-proof safe built in the dining-room wall. Price, $25,000. BENJ. F. LEE, No. 103 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESIdence of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, containing 341 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is healthful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A BEAUTIful farm and country seat on the west bank of Passaic River, only an hour from N. w-York, containing 40 acres, with stone house and outbuildings, in perfect order; plenty of fruit, shade trees, gardener's lodge, &c.; boating, bathing and fishing; farming utensils and furniture will be sold. Inquire of C. BROWN, 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT FLATBUSH, LONG ISLAND, A factory and lands, well located; the buildings are nearly new, and would answer well for a woolen mill; also steam-engine and other machinery.

For particulars inquire at No. 199 Water-st., corner of Fulton. JOHN A. STEINHÄUSER.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., THE 2 three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 2d-st., near Broadway; price $4,500 each.

Also, No. 215 South 2d-st., a frame house, with a large brick stable in the rear; price $4,000. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE house in South 9th-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District, with full lot adjoining, in splendid order; parlors frescoed; with immediate possession; neighborhood excellent; a great bargain; price $14,000.

WM. H. MILLER, No. 180 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, SITUated in the village of Plainfield; modern house of ten rooms, with every convenience. Large stable, plenty of shade and fruit trees. Within five minutes' walk of depot. Address or inquire of GEORGE A. MARSH, Plainfield, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, NEAR THE FERry, and in the best part of the city, a first-class brown-stone house, well built and in perfect order; price $18,500, with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION a well-built three-story high-stoop house, in good order, located in 31st-st. near 8th-av. $10,000. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

A COUNTRY SEAT WITH ABOUT FOUR acres of land, handsomely laid out and well shaded, ten minutes' walk from depot, on high ground, at Elizabeth, New-Jersey; price $16,000. Address Box No. 149 Post-office, Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND sub-cellar house and lot, No. 57 35th-st., containing all the modern improvements, with immediate possession; price $16,000. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 2D-AV., NEAR 55TH-ST., A handsome brown-stone house, for $10,000. Possession 1st of May, and perhaps at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL TENEMENT HOUSES paying well; first-rate investments. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN the village of Sing Sing, having every city convenience, very cheap—$5,500. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION IN THIRTY DAYS, a pleasant three-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements, located on 36.h-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW STORE 30x80, at one of the best business places on the Harlem Railroad. Address J. S. HOLMES, Bedford Station, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THIRTY HOUSES, prices $2,500, $3,500, $4,000, $5,500, $6,000, and others from $7,500 to $15,000. Possession before November. THOS. WELWOOD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FARM NEAR PLAINFIELD—CROPS, IMplements, stock, only $5,000; 100 acres, near Somerville, good soil, free from stone, $2,000; several cheap places. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP basement brick house, in complete order; all improvements; possession at once; price $10,500. Inquire of J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av.

PRODUCTIVE FARM—213 ACRES, 3,000 peach trees; fortune to any man; 82 acres, 1,000 peach trees; 130 acres, 2,500 fruit trees. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

LOTS ON THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH avs., above the Central Park, for sale by ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

MAGNIFICENT FARM OF 160 ACRES, of choice soil, fine improvements, choice fruit, only 8 miles by rail, will be sold a bargain. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT AND ESTATE FOR SALE—Within fifteen miles of the city; a country-seat of unsurpassed beauty and elegance; ground about ninety acres; green-houses and attachments very large, and contain every variety of plants and flowers the climate will sustain. The grape-houses (of which there are several large ones) are of perfect and modern construction, and have every variety of foreign grapes and other fruits. Garden and fruit-yard are about four acres, in which are pears in great variety and many other fruits. Barns, stables, carriage-houses, sheds, ricks, cow and ox stalls, piggery, hennery, gas-house, &c., &c., are on an extensive scale, and perfectly hid from the mansion by dense foliage. The mansion is large, and has every modern convenience, viz.: gas, water throughout, furnace, &c., &c. The water is also fully distributed through all the out-buildings abundantly by steam-engine. The dwelling is hid from public view by hedges, large old trees, evergreens, &c., &c., approached through a handsome gateway and macadamized roads. The lawn and parterre are unsurpassed in the country, and have been laid out and are now under the care and charge of an English landscape gardener. The pastures and fields are in fine order and high cultivation, English style. This property is within easy drive of the city, and is hardly equaled as a gentleman's country or permanent residence in any country. The water view from the upper part of the mansion is extensive, probably twenty or thirty miles, and inland views equally fine. Price $100,000. For further and full details, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EXECUTORS SALE OF THE ELEGANT mansion-house and furniture on the southwest corner of 5th-av. and 15th-st.; the house is 50 feet front by 100 feet deep; the stables are built on 15th-street, the whole space occupied consists of four lots, two on the avenue and two on 15th-st. The house is brown-stone, two staircases, spacious halls; the principal staircase is one of the most elegant in the city; the drawing-room floors are laid in parquette, and the mantels, which have been recently added, are very elaborate; the house is first-class and of very superior materials and workmanship; the entrance is the finest of any residence known; the furniture and ornaments are very elegant; the mantel ornaments are not surpassed by anything in Europe, being the admiration of all who saw them when exhibited in Paris; the premises will be sold with or without the furniture. Can be seen only by special permit from the undersigned, between 12 and 3 o'clock. For terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A MAGNIFICENTLY FINISHED FOUR-story high-stooped brown-stone front house for sale on South Oxford, between Lafayette and Dekalb avs., Brooklyn, fifth house from northwest corner of Lafayette-av., on west side; house 22x50, lot 100; black-walnut stairs, richly decorated in latest style; all modern improvements; Belgian pavements in street; fifteen minutes' ride by Fulton or Dekalb av. cars; price $18,500; a part on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises to THOS. FAGAN, owner.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AND SMALL FARM. Thirty cottages and elegant dwellings at East New-York and a small farm, 7 acres, with good buildings, at $3,500; 700 lots at $150 to $350. Cottages or elegant dwellings built for purchasers. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Price $40,000. Eligibly situated; 25x65 feet; brown-stone front; four stories and basement. Possession immediate. Apply to the principal, No. 54 William-st., Room No. 13, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 16.8x26; gas and water; in good order; may possibly get possession at once. Price $5,000. Inquire of J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av.

TO LET.

TO RENT—IN NEW-BRITAIN, CONN., FOR three years, a splendid property, handsome Italian villa, completely furnished, having all modern improvements, and a home for a King; handsome grounds; 16 acres; full of fruit, shade and flowers; cows by railroad to and from New-York direct and frequent. For terms, particulars and a photograph of the premises, call on H. L. RIDER, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 51.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS FROM FIRST November, a well-furnished house on the banks of the Hudson, having ten rooms, a good furnace and bath-room &c.; also a carriage-house and stable; the place is a few minutes' walk from the station, and about half an hour's ride from 30th-st. Address COUNTRY HOUSE, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BUILDING, COVERing nine lots of ground, with a front on three streets, and a railroad running from the dock to and through it, admirably suited for storage or manufacturing purposes. Call on C. KELSEY, Union Stores, or No. 19 Strong-place, South Brooklyn. Also, a small one-story and basement building, with two lots.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone front house on 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with all of the furniture, (with the exception of the parlor furniture,) to be rented from Oct. 15 to April 15, to a private family only. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT TARRYTOWN, for the Winter, a large house, barn and carriage-house, convenient to cars; will rent or sell. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—IN FAIRFIELD, CONN., A COMpletely furnished house, with stable, horse, carriage and cow. Rent $85 per month. Apply to J. YEOMAN, No. 138 Pearl-st.

UNFURNISHED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, extra size, No. 15 West 20th-st. to lease, except doctor's office, to a private family; $300 a month.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for housekeeping for a family of four adults, in a house containing modern improvements, situated between 3d and 20th sts., 1st and 8th avs.; best of reference given. Address, with full particulars, M. W. F., Station D, Bible House.

THE ADVERTISER WANTS TO RENT or purchase a small place, with 10 to 15 acres of good tillable land, suitable for grape culture, and distant not more than one hour's ride from New-York. Address, with full particulars, S. H. C., Box No. 1,407 New-York Post-office.

A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE wanted by a private family (one child only,) till May 1. Address Box No. 3,429 Post-office, New-York.

REAL ESTATE—WANTED TO PURCHASE A lot 25x100 feet in Grand-st., between the Bowery and Essex-st. Address H. C., *Tribune* Office.

HOTELS.

TONTINE HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN—Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, New-York; newly furnished; rooms by the day or week. Open day and night.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth street with trap block.

For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter in Fifty-third street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For building a sewer in Gansevoort-street, from West to Harlem River.

For laying crosswalks at the junction of Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For laying crosswalks at southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, piece and parcels of land, situated on both sides of the interior streets to the extent of one-half the block each side of Third-avenue, from the centre of Third-avenu and on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street to the centre o Eighty-sixth-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

Also, all the lots known as Ward numbers four thousand one hundred and sixty, four thousand two hundred and five and four thousand four hundred and twenty-three, in the Ninth Ward.

Also all the lots on the south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the middle of the block east of Eighth-avenue to the middle of the block west of Eighth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL R. DELAVAN, } Board
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } of
DANIEL D. CONVER, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 20, 1865.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York.—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above collection district for the year beginning May 1, 1865, has been received from the assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 20th day of October ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of November, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1864. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law. SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th day of September, 1865, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of October, 1865:

A Panel of 100 Petit Jurors for Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.

A Panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two Panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.

Two Panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two Panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

WILLIAM C. CONNER, Clerk.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Sept. 26.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for taxes on personal property are now opened for payment at this office. Due notice will be given when the books for real estate will be open.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—There are three important advantages in the nitrous oxide gas: First, it is harmless, entirely harmless. Second, enough can be given, without risk, to produce perfect insensibility to pain. Third, its effects all pass off within three or five minutes. We have given it to 6,402 patients without a single failure or accident. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, are inserting FULL or PARTIAL SETS of their IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST—ORIGINATOR OF anesthetic nitrous oxide, has used it for years with perfect success, often extracting fourteen to sixteen teeth at a single operation without the knowledge of the patient. Office No. 878 Broadway, near 15th-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN	3,413	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,400	.....
SCOTLAND	3,400	Trapp.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Hall.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
QUEEN ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 16
HELVETIA ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 23
ERIN ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 30
VIRGINIA ..... SATURDAY, Oct. 7
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE....A. BOCANDÉ.....FRIDAY.....Oct. 13
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....Nov. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to GEO. CAILLARD MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 7 Broadway, New-York. At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.) At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct 4.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 25.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

KANGAROO ..... WEDNESDAY.... Sept. 26
CITY OF BOSTON ..... SATURDAY..... Sept. 30
CITY OF CORK ..... WEDNESDAY..... Oct. 4
ETNA ..... SATURDAY..... Oct. 7

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin ..... $80 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... 95 | Steerage to London 33
First Cabin to Paris ..... 108 | Steerage to Paris 40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.

BRITANNIA ..... SATURDAY, Oct. 7
CALEDONIA ..... SATURDAY, Oct. 21

Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.

F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON—THE SPLENDID BRITish iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. E. DIXON, will sail as above, from Pier No. 1 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 12. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave Oct. 5.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,
Calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly
ON THE 28TH OF EVERY MONTH,
a first-class steamship, commencing with the fine steamship COSTA RICA, (2,500 tons,) to leave on the 28th of September, at 3 P. M., From Pier No. 43 North River.

All letters have to pass through the Post-office.

An experienced surgeon will be in attendance on board. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to THOMAS ASUENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships GRANADA, ALHAMBRA, ANDALUSIA, QUAKER CITY.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The new and strictly A 1 steamship ANDALUSIA, IRA BEARDSLEY, Commander, is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-WEEKLY,
connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

The new and elegant steamships ARIADNE, Capt. CRARY; RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER; VARUNA, Capt. WHITEHURST; NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BREAKER,

will leave Pier No. 37 North River every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. These steamers are unrivaled for speed and passenger accommodations.

Steamship GEN. SEDGWICK leaves SATURDAY, Sept. 30.

For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Agent at Savannah, JNO. R. WILDER, who will forward all goods intended for the interior.

FOR SAVANNAH.
PIONEER LINE.
THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting with all steamboats and railways for the interior.

STEAMSHIPS.
HUNTER ..... M. L. ROGERS, Commander.
LEO ..... F. A. MERRILL, Commander.
PERIT ..... C. A. DELANOY, Commander.
CHASE ..... W. D. ROATH, Commander.

The entirely new steamship HUNTER will leave Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 P. M., and the first-class steamship PERIT will sail as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 30.

Freight received on covered pier at all times, and promptly forwarded.

For freight or passage apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway, New-York. Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
Connecting with Railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

The first-class U. S. Mail Steamships:
NEVADA ..... CARPENTER, Commander.
IDAHO ..... CROWELL, Commander.
AMERICA ..... LINDT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION ..... GREENMAN, Commander.

THIS
NEVADA
will leave Pier No. 45 North River, three piers above Canal-st., SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.

The IDAHO will follow WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4.

Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Captain KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW and staunch side-wheel steamship CITY OF PROVIDENCE, 900 tons burden, DAVID P. DAVIS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 16 East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to MURRAY & NEW-YORK, Agents, No. 68 South-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, and the NORTHERN LIGHT, WM. WEIR, Commander, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. Y. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 5, North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

The R. R. CUYLER follows WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, OCT. 5.—Side-wheel steamer ALABAMA, Capt. LUKENBURNER, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $50 | SECOND CABIN PASSAGE, $28
Passenger accommodations superior, and well ventilated. Freight at very low rates, having large cargo space. For passage or freight apply to the COASTWISE COMPANY, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON.

Steamers PHILADELPHIA and FLAG follow 14th and 25th inst.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The new steamships
GULF CITY ..... Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM ..... Capt. ——
VICKSBURGH ..... Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
KALORAMA ..... Capt. JOSEPH DENTY.
E. C. KNIGHT ..... Capt. S. MORRIS.
GENERAL CUSTER ..... Capt. C. C. ROSE.

Landing their cargoes at the wharf at Mobile, without lighterage.

The fast steamship GULF STREAM Will receive cargo on TUESDAY, SEPT. 26, At Pier No. 20, E. R., and sail SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, At 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—COMMERCIAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
The splendid A 1 steamship WILLIAM P. CLYDE, JAMES S. ROBBINS, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st., and will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 28, at 4 o'clock P. M. Superior accommodations for passengers. Goods forwarded to Fayetteville and all interior places by BRADLEY & WOEHLER, Agents at Wilmington.

For freight or passage, apply to PIERSON & COLLINS, No. 77 South-st., or to JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EUTERPE, EL

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Eighty-second Annual Meeting of the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of New-York.

Religious Services—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Alex. H. Vinton.

Organization of the Body—Proceedings of the First Day.

The Special Order for To-day--Shall There be a Provincial Council?

The eighty-second convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New-York, held its first session yesterday morning in the Church of St. John, in Varick-street. At an early hour the church was well filled by prominent members of the denomination, clerical and lay, while the galleries were occupied by ladies and other spectators.

At 10:30 the procession of officiating clergy entered the chancel, among them being Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Morgan Dix, D. D., Rector of Trinity Parish; Dr. Alex. H. Vinton, Rev. Dr. Barnard, Rev. Dr. Washburne, Rev. Mr. Patridge, Rev. Mr. Alsopp, Rev. Dr. Morgan, and others. Among the prominent gentlemen in the house we noticed Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, Hon. John A. King, Hon. S. B. Ruggles, Rev. Dr. Canfield, Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Rev. Dr. Ogilbie, Rev. Dr. McVickar, and others.

The regular service of morning prayer was followed by the ante-communion service, Revs. Messrs. WASHBURNE POTTER, ALSOPP, HASKINS, VINTON, McVICKAR and DIX participating, while Bishop TALLBOT, of the Northwest, read the litany. The music of this church is under the cultured control of FRANK GILDER, an organist of reputation and a trainer of voices rarely equaled, whose anti-phonal choir is celebrated throughout the city.

After the services the Rev. Dr. ALEX. H. VINTON, of St. Mark's Church, in this city, preached the annual

SERMON BEFORE THE CONVENTION.

The reverend gentleman took for his text the 21st verse of the 4th chapter of Ephesians: "As the Truth is in Jesus," and spoke as follows:

Eph. iv., 21—"As the truth is in Jesus."

It is not necessary to refer to the occasion when this remark was made. While the words are adaptable to many occasions, there is one form in which truth stands preëminent and peculiar, sweeping its sceptre around the realm of thought. The sovereign truth is truth in Jesus. There have always been men who doubted everything because nothing could be certainly known. The human mind was made to seek for truth as an appetite is for its fitting food, as all ends have means. We may always answer the doubter by saying because there is an answer there must be a question. We look behind the scenic play of actuality to discover the shifting cause of things, the motive power. Every species of facts is a sign of a wider truth, and every class of a wider class, and so on until we reach the central truth, God. As each ray of the sun has its peculiar nature, so with God's truth we find different varieties, but underlying all the grand truth of God himself, which is represented by the Son of God. And this the great truth of the world, with all the grandeur of a moral truth. There are some things which pass for truths, but being without Jesus are not true at all. The great power of this truth is that Jesus is the Redeemer of a guilty race. Jesus, in his personal character as a simple man, finds historical parallels, and does not warrant any claim to peculiarity. His ministerial functions are not without precedent, for we find the same in many others. And we do not think that the incarnation of the Divine is alone peculiar to Jesus. There is, however, one idea so peculiar that it has no mate in the religion of the world or the speculations of philosophy, and that is

THE REDEMPTIVE IDEA.

All other doctrines grow out of it or accumulate themselves to it. The regal dominion over the world followed naturally the snatching of is from the destroyer. So new and strange it this idea that it needed the authentication of miracles and of revelation. So we find God's object is the testifying of his Son. All the history of the Bible is subsidiary to Christ's introduction. The doctrines are drooped and pendant from his cross, and the final fate of all is determined as Jesus points his finger to Heaven or to hell. A ripe knowledge of the material world cannot contradict the religious truth, for both emanate from a common power. Science has never been antagonistic to revelation. Nature does not tell of Jesus, and fails when it attempts by the aid of science to determine not only what the world is, but how long it has been. When science interrogates and analyzes she does well, but when she arrogates, and speculates, and scolds the Bible and smiles satirically at the cross, she has fallen, has bartered the paradise of truth to wanton with daydreams. Take history when written by different people; it may be true so far as it goes, but its only partial history. The truth of history is Christ in history. The path of Jesus has been paved with the ruins of thrones, and his progress greeted by the music of fallen chains, while the minor key from disappointed despots serves as the discord to heighten the army. When history explains facts on any other supposition, as in the hands of GIBBON, becomes a mere effigy modeled after death. Take politics which have in them the germ of great ideas. The rights of the people and the paramount duty of the governments to conserve them—these are truths, partial truths, and when they are insulated, made to stand in the way of the duty of the people—when parties take the place of truth, politics become the profanest falsifier of the truth. The people are mighty, their intercets of immense worth, God cares for them, Christ loves them; but when the people forget God he sends madness into their counsels, and their overthrow follows as a matter of course. Nothing can claim to be purely true that does not recognize Christ as its author and finisher. Take the attribute of God's holiness. It's a primary quality of which the constitution of Deity is made up. It is the radiance of God. How terrible God seems with that broad blaze of divinity. I cannot approach it; I shall be destroyed. Let it stay in Heaven and we will remain here. When, however, it was embodied in God's Son, how attractive it became. How we go out to meet it; how the worst and best men confess its beauty. The distant glory seems attainable now because it is in Jesus. Take his justice. First look at it absolutely. What consuming fire it is. It is only holiness in action. It seems to subordinate all other attributes to itself, mercy and goodness hang back, while wisdom marches on before it with fiery arrows of condemnation. But look at justice through the mediator. See how God is still just, and we justified. Affection mingles with our guilt, and we lay at the foot of the cross, contrite, subdued, willing. Take benevolence. We believe in it, but how can we see infinite love without Christ? Do we not find sickness, and poverty, and death, and ghastly grin mocking sorrow? Why any misery? Why any sin? We try to answer these queries. If, however, we look at it in Jesus, we find a Father who loved us so that he gave his only begotten Son that we might be saved. Herein *is* love, truly God is love. Like all heart consciences it tosses aside speculation and rolls itself in conviction. It is the centre of religious thought. God in Christ is pure love. Each attribute as seen in Jesus finds its appropriate form and likeness. Seen by themselves, they rise out of the dark divinity as if they could never be reconciled; the truth as it is in Jesus shows us how they can be harmonised. Common sense tells us we are frail, yet poets are found who sing and preach the beauty of humanity, *per se* in fact in part Divine. None chide the vices of life except the satirist, and he only to make people laugh. But the truth in Jesus flashed on these follies its light of revelation from the Cross. How despicable must our nature be when the Son of God was our competent physician. Who can speak the word regeneration and not feel the tinge of humiliation in his soul? If man's nature is undeserving, who can say how guilty it is until we see it in the blood the Saviour washed in that terrible bath ere it could be restored. How discouragingly the law teaches us, demanding obedience, but giving no assistance. The law of duty, in the light of Jesus, becomes a practical thing. He makes it feel his embrace, and the sufferer, looking up, dares at last to say, "Lord Jesus, I love thee," and this love becomes a glad restraining power in the prostrate soul, so that while this truth abates no duty in the soul, it works such change therein that it runs out after holiness. Look at man's future. What shall become of us all hereafter? If a man die shall he live again? Natural religion suggested pictorial possibilities; revealed religion, even before Christ, had no demonstration, and the shred of possibility broke with the first tug of reason. But in Christ we know man shall live again, and live always. The willfully unforgiven sink into darkness; the repentant to be led and escorted by Jesus and his angels to the very throne of the everlasting Father. The truth culminates in the beginning of universal immortality in man. It reveals God and man to each other—is it not universal and unchanging? Times, and themes, and philosophies, and schools may change; but the truth in Jesus stands still as a central light, staunch and always bright. It cannot change till God and man can change—a new creation and a new creator. Let us stand fast by it. The church must hold it forth with her supernatural authority. If we yield to the impatient criticisms of the Bible we lose our cable strain by strain. Revelation thus far has proved itself more stable than the science which criticises it. Revelation being like an eagle before the sun, science being like the fabled Phenix. Oh no, brethern, let us hold to the one great truth of Jesus in its redemptive idea. Real progress consists of a discovery of some new truth or the development of an old and dormant one. The fresh truth may make old ones seem stale, but the two are and must be ever connected. While sacraments, orderly worship and philanthropy are parts of the truth of God, they may, when separated, be but partial. A Unitarian may be benevolent, but more than that what is he? How with the Hebrew, the Platonic, each of whom, like the Unitarian, have a modicum of truth in practice—have not the truth as in Jesus; and while we yield to the progress of the age and must answer and meet the demands of the times esthetic and practical, we must remember they are not live truths unless they come from the grateful remembrance of His Cross. If Christ is the Centre of Christian doctrine, it must also be of practice. Simple, trusting faith in the atoning blood of the crucified must be the underlying, all-pervading truth of life and practice. Let sinners, whoever they may be, look only to the Cross of Christ, and they will bow their heads and say, "Lord, be merciful to me!" and then when the answer comes, "I will," redemption is thenceforward his life and song. Let the history of our church, then, be forever known by this sign. We preach Christ crucified. None but Christ, none but Christ. I am determined to know nothing else.

The communion was then administered, the Bishop presiding, and assisted by Dr. DIX, Dr. MCVICCAR and others.

A brief recess was then taken, that a platform might be erected, desks placed and matters generally straightened.

The Right Reverend Bishop then took his seat at the desk, on one side of which was placed the desk for the secretaries.

The first business in order was the reading of the names of the

CLERGY ENTITLED TO SEATS.

By direction of the Bishop, Rev. Mr. ELGENBRODT read the following list:

Rev. Messrs. C. C. Adams, Ackerly, Andrews, S. S. Appleton, Barton, Beech, Benjamin, Bordman, Bostwick, Bolder, T. B. Brown, Dr. Beur, Dr. Canfield, Chadwick, Carey, Chetwood, J. S. Clark, Cleveland, Corfy, Dr. Creighton, Dr. S. Cook, W. H. Cook, Cornell, T. F. Cornell, H. M. Davis, Dickman, Dick, Dr. Draper, Draughton, Duncan, Dr. Dix, Edwards, Edmunds, Fairboro, E. O. Fly, Fowler, Gardeneer, Goldsbury, Gilder, Dr. Hutton, Harris, J. L. Harris, Haskins, Heckley, Hatchcock, Oldham, R. S. Adams, Alston, Andrew, Aspinwall, Babbitt, Barrows, Barton, Beach, Bare, D. R. Betts, Bogge, Boyd, D. Brown, Brown, Butler, Capron, Dr. Carter, Dr. Chauncey, Clapp, Clarkson, J. Cole, Dr. J. H. Coit, Conrad, S. Cook, W. H. Cook, Cooper, Cornell, Dr. Cornnell, Crarey, Dearborn, Dickerson, Dr. Diller, Draper, Dr. Duffing, Dr. Dyer, Eaton, Ellsworth, Ewer, Fay, Dr. Forbes, Dr. Gallaudet, Gay, Goddard, Dr. Greenleaf, Guion, Hall, F. Harrison, Hart, Haran, Hilliard, C. A. Hoffman, J. W. Hoffman, Hollinsworth, Hobson, Howard, Howland, Huckle, Humphrey, Irving, Jagger, Jarvis, D. D. M. Johnson, M. A. Johnson, W. L. Johnson, Levi Johnson, Kenny, Drs. Leonard, Lewis, Livingston, Hopkins, Hobson, Howes, Howland, Hoick, Hughes, Hutton, Dr. Jackson, Jessup, J. E. Johnson, S. R. Johnson, W. R. Johnson. Dr. Jones, Keeney, Kedd, Lewis, Dr. Littlejohn, Lord, Lucan, Mallaboy, S. K. Miller, I. D. Miller, Millet, Mill, J. W. Moore, W. H. Moore, Morgan, Morrow, Neil, Odell, J. A. Packell, Patterson, Dr. Porter, Wm. Porter, Felta, Dr. Potter, Pratt, Perritt, Ransome, Redes, Riley, J. W. Riley, H. A. Roberts, Robinson, Rodman, Rowland, Russell, Dr. Schran, Selkirk, Scannon, Sill, J. W. Sill, Simpson, J. Hoyt Smith, J. Howard Smith, J. Colton Smith, J. T. Smith, Stanley, Stewart, Macdonough, McVickar, Mansfield, Marvin, G. B. D. Miller, Dr. Montgomery, W. H. More, W. F. Morgan, Neeley, G. H. Nichols, Dr. Ogelbie, Olston, Partridge, Dr. Paine, F. Peck, Dr. T. M. Peters, Plant, Pound, Price, Purdy, S. Reeve, Dr. Ritchie, T. M. Riley, J. J. Robinson, Renck, Rumney, Saunders, Dr. Seabury, Serrenback, Shutleford, T. H. Sill, Slock, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. H. Smith, Spafford, J. S. Shenser, Sinner, Syle, Dr. Taylor, Thompson, Dr. Traber, Dr. Tuttle, Dr. Tyng, A. H. Vinton, Wainwright, P. D. Walker, Dr. Walton, Dr. Washburn, Weaver, Webb, Webster, J. G. Webster, Webb, Dr. Westcott, Williams, Nasmith, Worthington, D. Young.

The list of churches entitled to representation was then read, after which, in compliance with direction of the Chair, the credentials of delegates were received and recorded by Messrs. DUNSCOMB and BISHOP, who acted as Secretaries. The Bishop's clerk then read from the credentials the names of the delegates sent by the several churches.

After a motion passed to suspend the reading of the rules and orders, the old officers of the convention were reëlected, and the following important resolutions concerning the much mooted

PROVISIONAL SYSTEM,

which were laid over from last year, were made the special order for to-day, after the dismissal of miscellaneous business:

Whereas, The time has come when, by reason of the increase of the population, and the growth of the Church in these United States, a greater number of Bishops is now, or likely soon to be required: And whereas it is desirable that in providing for this increase in the number of Bishops with their dioceses, as little change as possible should be made in the conservative spirit of the Church, and especially in her principle of conformity to the civil divisions of the country; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention that a provincial system, adapted to the position of the Church in this country, should be established. It therefore, prays the general convention to make such provision as may be necessary for the organization of the "Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America" into provinces.

As parts and outlines of such plan, the following is suggested and submitted by the diocese of New-York:

PARTS AND OUTLINES OF A SUGGESTED PLAN.

1. The church within the bounds of the United States to be organized into provinces, each of which shall include four or more dioceses.

2. In every province there shall be a Provincial Council of two coördinate houses. The upper, including all the Bishops of the province; and the lower, being composed of clergy and laity from every diocese in the same.

3. In every case of the election of a Bishop, the consent of the majority of the Bishops and Standing Committees of the Province shall be alone required; and in the matter of ascertaining such consent and giving order for Episcopal consecration thereupon, the chief Bishop of the Province shall do all that the canons now require to be done by the Presiding Bishop.

4. In the erection of new dioceses within the Province, the consent of both houses of the Provincial Council shall suffice, in place of the consent of the General Convention, as now required.

5. The Bishops of the Province, acting under such rules and with such assessors as the Provincial Council may enact, shall be a court of final resort, to hear and decide all appeals from any tribunal of any Diocese within the Province.

6. Furthermore, it is deemed expedient, whenever there shall be four or more Dioceses within the bounds of any one State, that all the Bishops, Clergy and Laity in that State shall constitute one Province.

7. That the Bishop of the original See, residing in the chief city, shall be the President, Archbishop, or Metropolitan of the Province, and shall retain his Episcopal title from the State, and shall, throughout that State, exercise powers analogous to those of the Presiding Bishop, together with such other powers as experience may have demonstrated as tending to the well-ordering and well-being of the Church of Christ.

8. That the exclusive power of making and altering such constitutions and canons, (subject to those of the General Convention,) and of sending to the General Convention clerical and lay delegates, shall be vested in the Provincial Council.

9. That the work of missions in the rural parts of the State or province, as well as the administration of the fund of such charities as have for those parts an especial interest; such as the funds for the benefit of the Aged and Infirm Clergy, and for the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, and for the Promotion of Religion and Learning, &c., be managed by boards formed under the authority of the Provincial Council, and with a representation from each diocese in the province upon every one of such boards.

After an announcement from the Bishop that his house would be open to the clergy and laity in the evening, the announcement of some standing committees, and some informal discussion between an aggrieved delegate and the excited Secretary, the convention adjourned until to-day at 10 o'clock.

It may not be improper to state in this connection that the Secretary withholds from the press all possible information, grants them no facilities and is excessively selfish in the exercise of the functions of his office.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Visit of Gen. Hooker—Continued Attractions—Organ Concerts—Playing by Mason, Mills, Morgan and King—Rare Collection of Japanese Plants—A Beautiful Picture.

The present week is by far the most successful of the Fair of the American Institute. New features are added daily, and as the entire mass of machinery on exhibition is in perpetual motion, it cannot fail to render a visit to the rooms both entertaining and instructive. The visit of Major-Gen. HOOKER and his staff was the occasion of a grand demonstration. The superb band heralded the coming of the old Commander of the Army of the Potomac, and, as the brilliant cortége filed into the great hall, where are placed the more ponderous articles of note, cheer upon cheer greeted the gallant soldier, and a thousand voices shouted forth a welcome.

Among the most interesting specimens of American workmanship on exhibition are

THE REED ORGANS

of the two great houses, Messrs. MASON & HAMLIN and CARHART, NEEDHAM & Co.—the latter of Philadelphia. Probably instruments in which the tones were produced by reeds were among the earliest invented; certainly reed-organs have been known and used from time immemorial. In modern times, however, until within a score of years, these instruments have not been in much favor, and indeed have not deserved to be. The very name reed organ had come to be one of reproach, suggesting the idea of thin, sharp, metallic, noisy, but not musical tones, which seemed inevitable in instruments constructed of reeds. Even to the present day this prejudice against reed instruments is not entirely removed, though it is fast disappearing. At the time of which we speak, however, it could hardly be called a prejudice, for it was a well-founded dislike of what was certainly not good. Something more than twenty years since, the first important progress was made in the introduction of the melodeon, an instrument differing from those which had preceded it chiefly in that its tones were produced by drawing the air through the reeds instead of forcing it through, as had previously been done. The improvement was material, the tones being much more musical, smooth and good, and the melodeon became popular, and did something to remove the prejudice previously existing against reed instruments. Yet it never attained the best quality of tone, and was greatly deficient in power and volume, and in capacity for expression. The tones of the best melodeons, though sweet and flute-like, yet lack breadth and body; they are thin and lack that rich sympathetic quality which *continues* to please. These imperfections prevent it from being an entirely satisfactory instrument, especially for use in large rooms, and with considerable numbers of voices, where volume is essential. While the melodeon was, therefore, unquestionably an important improvement upon previous instruments of the class, yet it has failed to satisfy musicians fully, and especially to meet the widely felt need of an economical substitute for the large church organs. Nevertheless the melodeon has enjoyed much popularity, and large numbers of them have been sold, stimulating manufacturers to renewed exertions for improvement.

In 1855 another important step was achieved. This was the invention and introduction, by MASON & HAMLIN, of an instrument which they termed the Organ-Harmonium, a great advance upon the melodeon in capacity. Its tones were of improved quality, and especially had much more volume or body, while it was capable of considerably greater variety. So highly was this instrument appreciated that the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, at the earnest recommendation of its Committee of Judges, composed of some of the best musicians in the country, awarded it a gold medal, which it never bestows for any slight superiority, but only in recognition of very marked improvement upon all previous productions in the same class. The judges declared it "altogether different from and far in advance of any that have heretofore been manufactured of its class," recommending that the highest prize be awarded MASON & HAMLIN "for this great and valuable improvement." In Europe, instruments of the parlor organ kind are very extensively used in chamber music, and for the general purposes of household music. Most of the best composers have written extensively expressly for them, and special publications of this class are numerous. Yet it is an unquestioned fact that the American instruments of this class, and especially the cabinet organs, are much superior to any of these European instruments. We say this fact is unquestioned; for we have yet to meet a competent organist, or other judge of such instruments, acquainted with the best foreign instruments of this class, who did not admit the superiority of the Cabinet Organ. Very recently it came quite incidentally to our knowledge that the very eminent organ builder of Germany, who had just returned from setting up the great organ built by him for the Boston Music Hall, happening to meet in London some friends who spoke of purchasing there a harmonium to bring to this country for their own use, advised them strongly not to do so, assuring them that they would find the Cabinet Organs of MASON & HAMLIN much superior to any European instrument of the class.

We are led to speak more particularly of this class of instruments by the fact that a great deal of attention has been drawn by the present exhibition to the specimens on view from the two houses mentioned. Our most eminent organists and pianists have visited the fair during the week for the express purpose of testing these instruments, and now almost every night the visitors are favored with what may well be termed first-class

ORGAN CONCERTS.

When such men as MORGAN, WM. MASON, E. S. MILLS, KING, and others of celebrity play, the concerts may be well called first-class. Yesterday afternoon Mr. MILLS favored an immense audience with an hour's trial of the organs on exhibition, showing fairly and conscientiously their points, good and bad, and serving a dish of aural delight such as few of the participants had before enjoyed.

The organ of CARHART, NEEDHAM & Co. is a superb affair; its case is elegantly carved, and the show part of the front cannot well be excelled. The upper, more fanciful and dessert portion of the organ is undeniably fine, but in the diapason it seems to us wantonly fitful, uneven and ill-suited. Its price seems excessive, because for a few hundred dollars additional a pure pipe instrument could be obtained.

We have never seen a finer instrument of the kind than the one from the factory of MASON & HAMLIN. The case is not as elaborate as that of its rival, although other smaller ones are its equals; but the reed tones are essentially those of an organ, rich, full, round and sympathetic. Its quickness of speech adapts it peculiarly to the utterance of secular music, while its simplicity and thoroughness of construction make it durable, and not likely to be effected by change of climate.

We regret that we cannot speak with great favor of any of

THE PIANO-FORTES

on exhibition. They are woodeny beyond belief, almost without an exception.

At another time we shall allude to the collections of grapes and fruit on exhibition, but to-day must defer mention of them in favor of a collection of

JAPANESE PLANTS,

furnished by THOMAS HOGG, Esq., of Japan, and now in possession of Mr. JAMES HOGG. The list comprises:

12 Japanese Maples.
1 Mulberry, cut leaved.
1 Mulberry, variegated leaved.
1 Retinospora.
1 Ilex Crenata, variegated leaved.
1 Kerria Japonica, variegated leaved.
1 Podocarpus, variegated leaved.
1 Japan Oak, cut leaved.
1 Japan Oak Chestnut, cut leaved.
1 Euphorbia, variegated leaved.
1 Camphora Officinalis, variegated leaved.
1 Rhyncospermum Obovata, bicolor.
1 Rhyncospermum Obovata, tricolor.
1 Bambusa, variegata.
1 Bambusa, aurea.
1 Melastoma, tricolor.
1 Alpinia, variegated leaved.
1 Ruscus, variegated leaved.
1 Burchella, variegated leaved.
1 Gardenia Radicans, variegated leaved.
1 Camellia Sassanqua, variegated leaved.
1 Orchid, spotted leaved.
1 Althea, variegated leaved.
1 Japanese Sugar Cane.
1 Euonymus, variegated leaved.
1 Dwarf Sago Palm.
1 Rhapis, (Palm,) variegated leaved.

Aside from the great interest felt in these plants as curiosities, their beauty and rare grace of form and texture cannot fail to attract great attention.

WILLIAMSON, the photographer, of Brooklyn, has added to his collection of pictures the most choice specimen of the Fair. The subject is in itself beautiful, a more lovely face rarely being met on this sphere, while the picture, as a work of art, including the tinted background and the lustre of the drapery, is exquisitely graceful, and one of which artist and sitter may well feel proud.

Naval Intelligence.

AUCTION SALE AT THE NAVY-YARD — THIRTEEN VESSELS BRING $387,800.

It was announced that twenty vessels would be sold at the Navy-yard yesterday, but seven were withdrawn, leaving only thirteen, which were sold at high prices. The following are the names, prices brought and firms who purchased them:

George Mangham, schooner, $7,500, David Handy.
Arthur, bark, $11,700, A. F. Cochran.
Kittatinny, schooner, $20,600, D. M. McCarty.
J. S. Chambers, schooner, $22,200, J. Rhinehart.
Racer, schooner, $9 500, W. White.
State of Georgia, paddle, $52,500, Starbuck & Co.
Donegal, paddle, $89,000, Geo. Quintard.
Fort Jackson, paddle, $108,000, Starbuck & Co.
Sweet Briar, screw, $11,400, Capt. Robinson.
Commodore Hull, paddle, $16,000, Dolliner, Potter & Co.
Shokokon, paddle, $23,100, Starbuck & Co.
Daylight, screw, $19,500, Starbuck & Co.
Bohio, brig, $6,800, Peter McKnight.

The following vessels, for various causes, were withdrawn from sale: *Memphis, Ceres, Galatea, Wando, Queen, Hydrangea, Catalpa.*

OBITUARY.

Commander JOHN A. DAVIES, U. S. N., died at New-Orleans, on the 20th inst. He had been in the navy twenty-seven years. He was a son of the late Commodore DAVIES. During the war he became noted for his services in the *Huron* and monitor *Nahant*. He was a gallant officer and devoted patriot, and a generous, intelligent and exemplary man.

THE PURSUIT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

The British war steamer *Devastation*, which sailed from Panama in pursuit of the pirate steamer *Shenandoah*, is a paddle-wheel sloop, of 1,058 tons and 400 horse power, and carries 6 guns. She is one of the Pacific squadron of the British navy. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, JOHN W. PIKE; Lieutenants, W. C. Singleton, B. Shatlock; Master, F. O. Simpson; Surgeon, B. Gregory; Paymaster, H. T. W. English; Chief Engineer, G. S. Thunder; Sub Lieutenant, C. A. Creespin; Assistant Surgeon, E. B. Bogg; Assistant Paymaster, W. Carter.

The following British ships are in the Pacific: *Alert*, screw, 17 guns; *Cameleon*, screw, 17 guns; *Charybdis*, screw, 21 guns; *Columbine*, screw, 4 guns; *Leander*, screw, 39 guns; *Shearwater*, screw, 11 guns; *Sutlej*, (flagship,) screw, 35 guns; *Forward*, gunboat, 1 gun.

With these vessels and such as can be spared from the East India squadron, it is probable that the *Shenandoah* may be caught by some of them, should our ships fail in their errand. It is thought probable that the French war vessels will soon be ordered in pursuit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Miantonomah* has sailed on her experimental trial trip.

Lieutenant-Commander E. BARRETT is in town.

Admiral BELL, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, is ill.

The screw frigate *Ammonoosuc* is to be towed from Boston to this city to receive her machinery.

The *Vanderbilt*, *Tuscarora* and *Monadnock* sail for the Pacific next week.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Trotting at the Fashion Course, L. I.

Wednesday, Sept. 27; sweepstakes, $300; mile heats; best three in five to wagons.

C. Corser, named g. m., Kitty Clyde..... 2 1 1 1
A. Gilderaleeve, named g. m., Lady Pollion... 1 2 2 2
W. Bennett, named b. g., Gold Hunter..... dr.
Time—2:51½; 2:55; 2:54½; 2:58.

From the well known reputation of the horses entered for the purse this afternoon, we may expect to witness one of the fastest trots that ever took place. *Lady Emma* must be very fine, as she was selling in the pools yesterday for first favorite, while *General Butler* is known to be as fine as he ever was in his life. His splended finish with *Dexter* last week makes him the second choice, while *George Wilkes* was bringing pretty good prices. He will appear to better advantage to-day than he did in his previous trot. Should *Blonde* come to the post all right, none of them have any license to beat her. We would advise all who intend seeing the trot to go early. A large force of the metropolitan police will keep things in order.

The National Game.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS VS. HOOLEY'S.

The "grand match" between nines selected from the artists engaged at these noted New-York and Brooklyn minstrel establishments, took place yesterday morning, at Morrisania, on the grounds of the Union Club, near Melrose Station. Quite a numerous assemblage were present, among them a fair delegation of the belles of the village, although the hour—11 A. M.—was early for a base ball match. The contest proved to be a very enjoyable affair throughout, the weather being delightful. Some very good play was shown in numerous instances, although ruffianism prevailed at times to a considerable extent. The game had not proceeded far before it became evident that the Wood's party were altogether the most skillful exponents of the game, the score at the close of the fourth inning standing 13 to 2 in favor of Wood's nine. Afterward Hooley's troupe pulled up a little, but when the total score was called, the figures proved to be 34 to 12 in favor of the New-Yorkers. BEALS and HEWEY specially distinguished themselves in the fielding department on the part of Wood's nine, and FINNEGAN and MCCORD on the other side. BEALS, MUDGE and HEWEY carried the palm in batting, MCCORD's display being the best on the other side. The following is the score:

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.	Outs.	Runs.	HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.	Outs.	Runs.
Henry, c	2	5	Randolph, c	3	1
Beals, p	0	7	Doyle, p	4	2
Clark, 2 b	1	5	Herman, 1 b	2	2
Purdy, c. f	4	3	Toms, 2 b	4	1
Mudge, 1 b	0	6	McCord, 3b	1	4
White, l. f	4	2	Finnegan, s. s	2	1
Lockwood, s. s	7	1	Cambell, l. f	3	1
Glenn, r. f	4	3	Conway, c. f	3	1
McNally, 3 b	5	2	Sanford, r. f	5	0
Total	27	34	Total	27	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Wood's	4	2	1	6	5	2	3	0	11	34
Hooley's	0	2	0	0	4	1	1	3	1	12

Umpire—Mr. QUICK, of the Union.
Scorers—Messrs. BEDELL and RANDOLPH.
Time of game—Three hours and 30 minutes.
Fly-catches—Wood's, 5; Hooley's, 5.

EMPIRE VS. MYSTIC.

The result of the match between these clubs yesterday was the success of the Empires, as appears from the appended score:

EMPIRE.	Outs.	Runs.	MYSTIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Waterman, 3d b	3	6	C. Glover, 1st b	3	2
Jewett, c	2	7	Haines, p	2	2
Wilson, l. f	1	8	Kelley, c	2	2
Kelley, 2d b	2	5	Dalton, 2d b	3	2
Fawn, p	5	2	W. Glover, c. f	2	3
Duncan, 1st b	2	6	Reynolds, l. f	3	2
Wilhams, s. s	3	6	Manson, r. f	3	1
Williamson, r. f	1	7	Saunders, 3d b	2	2
Ward, c. f	5	3	Graham, s. s	4	0
Total	24	50	Total	24	16

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Empire	8	6	8	10	6	2	1	9	50	
Mystic	4	0	2	2	2	3	2	1	16	

Umpire—Mr. SLACKMAN, of the Active.
Scorers—Messrs. COULTER and WRIGHT.
Time of Game—2 hours 50 minutes.
Fly Catches—Empire 8; Mystic 7.

EAGLE VS. ACTIVE.

The second nines of the Eagles yesterday obtained a creditable victory over the Actives, the result being a score of 23 to 13, in a game of five innings. Some very good playing was shown on both sides, the Eagles especially, doing good service at the bat.

Quoits.

NEW-YORK VS. NEW-JERSEY.

The match between the States of New-York and New-Jersey was played yesterday at Newark. Six of a side were chosen, the result being in favor of Jersey, with two points over. Affixed is the figuring of the game:

NEW-YORK.	Shots.	Total.	NEW-JERSEY.	Shots.	Total.
Kellogg	2	3	Lyons	10	25
Ferguson	1		McLaren	15	
Gibson	8	17	Smith	14	25
Duffy	9		Roland	11	
McCreatch	10	25	Dryden	2	5
Crittenden	15		Hallis	3	
Total		45	Total		55

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The General Committee have called the primaries to assemble on the 5th of October, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock P. M., to elect delegates to county, city, Senatorial and Assembly conventions to meet on the 6th, 7th and 10th of the same month at the places designated in the official call.

THE FORTY-NINTH POLICE PRECINCT STATION-HOUSE.—The corner-stone of a new station-house for the Forty-ninth Precinct Police, was laid on Tuesday, on a lot in Gates-avenue, near Marcy-avenue. The cost of the building will be about $19,000, and it will be completed next Spring.

FINING JUNK DEALERS AND HACKMEN.—The following cases were this day tried before Justice SMITH, of the Third District Court, (Jefferson Market,) on complaint of Capt. BRACKETT's men, of the Twenty-sixth (City Hall) Precinct, and judgments rendered as follows: Patrick Boyland, junk dealer, without license, fined $25; Mary Monohan, junk dealer, without license, fined $25; Patrick Brennan, hackman, violating corporation ordinance, fined $10; Andrew McDowell, hackman, violating corporation ordinance, fined $10; James McCarty, hackman, violating corporation ordinance, fined $10; James Mulligan, hackman, violating corporation ordinance, fined $10; Daniel Mooney, hackman, violating corporation ordinance, fined $10; H. Toner, hackman, violating corporation ordinance, fined $10; Samuel Griffith, hackman, violating corporation ordinance, fined $10; Michael Hagan, hackman, violating corporation ordinance, fined $10; Rich. Jones, hackman, violating corporation ordinance, fined $10; James Goodwin, hackman, violating corporation ordinance, fined $10. Amount of fines, $150.

FATALLY KICKED BY A HORSE.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday at No. 496 Pearl-street, on the body of OWEN MURRAY, who died from the effect of injuries received by being kicked in the breast by one of his own horses. Deceased was 44 years of age.

[Advertisement.]

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—If disease has sapped the foundations of your life, and is gradually, but surely, carrying you to the grave, it is important that you should at once proceed to build up and amend your constitution.

PLANTATION BITTERS

are recommended with the greatest confidence for this purpose.

They quickly and pleasantly relieve the Dyspeptic sufferer, cure Languor, Headache, Distress after Eating, Pains in the Side, Back, and Stomach, and all other ailments arising from a Stomach out of order, and *arrest the progress of Chronic Disease.*

They are the most delicious and agreeable tonic ever offered to the people.

Their use requires no change of diet. "Eat what is set before you, asking no questions for your Stomach's sake."

Their good effect will be felt from the very first trial.

Particularly recommended to weak and delicate females, clergymen, &c. To be found everywhere.

TRY, AND BE CONVINCED.

[Advertisement]

"SCOTCHED, NOT KILLED."—KNOX is on time with his Fall and Winter style of GENTLEMEN'S HATS, at his new establishment, No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House, and its beauty and excellence clearly prove that the fire that destroyed his old place of business has had no deleterious effect upon his well-known taste and skill. Those who want a handsome HAT should call upon KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR OCTOBER, contains Heads and characters; History in the Human Face; Christain Creeds; The American Man; Our Social Relations; Work for Women; How to Win Love; "What they say;" Going South; Hints to Speakers; names of Lecturers and other rich reading, with illustrations. Newsmen have it; only 20 cents. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement]

The American Union Piano, a new and improved instrument, now on exhibition at salesroom of HUTCHINSON, DAVIES & Co., No. 467 Broome-st., cor. Greene.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Tonawanda for New-Orleans.—Michael McDonald, Mary and John McDonald, Capt. Randall, R. Holmes, Mr. Tupple, H. M. Lowell and wife, S. M. Gladwin, J. Schultz, T. C. Jenkins and wife, W. Williams, Alphouse Vales, Miss Andrews, Miss Clark and Miss Steward, Mr. J. Smith, and family, E. F. Warren, Denis Canery, Michael Hall and wife, James Ryan, Thomas Dorsey, Catherine McDonald, M. Fast, F. M. McClain, J. Supple, S. S. Norris, Patrick O'Brian, M. C. Steelman, V. Plazza, Miss Libby, Robert G. O'Connor, Charles T. Seas, James Sparks, F. Aoglea.

SEPT. 27.—*In steamship Cella for London*—P. M. Crandall, Robert Roslyn, Mrs. Trowe, William Chance and wife; Moses Cleal and wife, J. Narthurber, John Lemont, Mrs. R. Burroughs and child, Benj. Harkins, Felix Prior, Mr. Beekman and wife, B. Paci, A. McKenzie, Benj.